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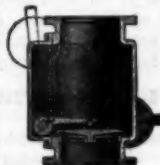
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Under existing conditions the maintenance of order in Santo Domingo imposes a thankless and most irksome task upon the United States Navy. For two months the Atlantic Training Squadron has been on duty in that neighborhood serving as a sort of floating police force to make the islanders behave themselves. The result is that the winter plans of the squadron have been seriously disarranged and much time, which should have been devoted to practice drill, has virtually been wasted. How this sort of work is regarded by the officers is indicated in the following extracts from a private letter: "We have been cruising around Santo Domingo trying to settle affairs in that republic, though as all agree, quiet and order will never be maintained until the United States steps in. As the Dominicans turn their faces away, shut their eyes and prepare to run every time they fire their guns, the revolutions are practically bloodless; but the prevailing idea seems to be that if we interfere the warfare would not be so bloodless, as the natives hate all foreigners and will fight for their native land. There seems to be but three things to maintain order here: First, to station small gunboats or converted yachts in each of the principal ports; secondly, to station marines in the larger inland towns, and, lastly, for the United States to assume charge of the custom houses which are the curse of the country, being the means of carrying on the revolutions. Morales seems to be getting the best of it and the end to the present revolution appears to be in sight, though as soon as the government is established another springs up—to spring up this time in the shape of Pelletier, Jimenez' right hand man. Everything is quiet in Haiti, owing to the drastic measures taken a month ago by the present president, Alexis, to stamp out an uprising; but as Alexis is a man of about seventy-odd years and quite feeble, another revolution seems to be on foot, to occur when he gives out. We are all anxious to get North, as we are tired of this work, for which the ships are entirely unfitted, being too large to cruise in these unknown and shallow harbors, and again it breaks up our training very seriously. We leave on Feb. 28 to return to Guantanamo, where we hope to find out if we are to go to Pensacola for the maneuvers, or else stay down here and do work which the squadron is not intended to do."

Thirty-five years ago—in July, 1869—President Grant sent Gen. Orville E. Babcock to Santo Domingo to report on conditions there with a view to the annexation of the territory by the United States. The result of Gen. Babcock's investigation was that the President recommended annexation, and his recommendation was endorsed two years later by a virtually unanimous vote of the Santo Domingo people in favor of the proposed action. President Grant frequently and earnestly urged annexation, but greatly to his chagrin the project was defeated at Washington by the efforts of the late Senator Charles Sumner. Since then conditions in Santo Domingo have steadily gone from bad to worse. Frequent revolutions have destroyed almost the last vestige of civil authority, the inhabitants have drifted into ignorance and idleness, industry is paralyzed, taxes are oppressive, life and property are insecure and there is a widespread prevalence of violence and terrorism. American and European interests are in jeopardy, foreign residents have no adequate protection and certain old world governments are said to have intimated that unless the United States intervenes to correct these conditions the initiative will be taken from beyond the Atlantic. Whether such intimations have been given or not is a matter of conjecture, but it is a significant circumstance that Mr. Francis B. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State, has within the last week been sent to Santo Domingo to study conditions and suggest measures of dealing with them. The situa-

tion there is at once so discreditable, so dangerous and so intolerable that it is a question whether it might not have been avoided by the adoption thirty-five years ago of the policy urged by President Grant, and whether the adoption of that policy now is not the only effective means of settling the difficulty.

During the year 1902-1903 the Bureau of Equipment conducted a series of thorough experiments with various systems of wireless telegraphy, as a result of which it subsequently tentatively adopted the Slaby-Arco system as the one most nearly fulfilling the requirements of the Navy. The Slaby-Arco apparatus is now installed in twenty shore stations and on about forty ships. The reports received from these stations and ships show that the system is working satisfactorily. Communication has been held between battleships sixty-five miles apart, and the identity of a ship has been established at a distance of eighty miles though communication was not possible in this case because of the breaking of a sensitive part of the apparatus. Three or four months ago representatives of other systems requested the bureau to test their systems with a view to determining their superiority over the Slaby-Arco system. The principal systems making this request were the Marconi, DeForest, King and Pigot. Arrangements are being made for testing these systems. It is possible that the Fessenden system may also be tested. For these preliminary tests the stations at Navesink, N.J., and the New York Navy Yard will be used, because they are conveniently accessible and are points where a board may be easily assembled. Moreover they are points where the interference of outside forces can be encountered to a great degree. It will be possible from these points to observe the effect of other systems as well as of other industries which modify electrical conditions. A little later on it is intended to test the systems giving promise of good results between points at a greater distance apart; for example, between Navesink and Montauk Point, or between Montauk Point and Newport, Rhode Island. When a ship is available for the purpose, tests will also be conducted between ship and shore. It is probable that if any of the systems tested show marked superiority over that already tentatively adopted they may be introduced for use in the Navy provided always the use of the new systems can be acquired at a reasonable price.

The following interesting memorandum prepared by General Story, Chief of Artillery, under date of March 8 and addressed to Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Artillery, is self-explanatory: "I give herewith the best records made so far during this target year with 12-inch B.L. rifles mounted on disappearing and non-disappearing carriages. The best record for accuracy is held by Captain Cloke's 61st Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Baker, Cal., with disappearing carriages. He made four hits out of four shots fired in 6 minutes 33 seconds, at a target moving seven miles an hour at a range of about 4,000 yards (2 1-3 miles). The best record for speed is held by Captain Chamberlain's 35th Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Monroe, Va., with disappearing carriages. He made three hits out of four shots fired in 4 minutes 20 seconds at a target moving about 5 miles an hour at a range of 5,000 yards, (3 miles). The best record for both accuracy and speed with non-disappearing carriages is held by Captain Cloke's 61st Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Baker, Cal. He made two and one-half hits out of four shots fired in 5 minutes and 40 seconds at a target moving about seven miles an hour at a range of 4,200 yards, (2 1-2 miles). From data at hand it would seem to be a fair statement to say that so far as the problem of hitting is concerned, the disappearing carriage has the advantage of the non-disappearing carriage in the greater rate of fire attainable. The above examples are not much above the average for guns mounted on disappearing carriages. The results obtained by Captain Cloke with the non-disappearing carriage are most unusual, the next best record with this carriage for speed being four shots in 9 minutes 55 seconds, range 5,000 yards, speed of target 6 1-2 miles, one-half hit made. Even this is above the average.

"I have no hesitation in saying that for all purposes I believe the disappearing carriages mounted on our coast to be the best service carriages, on land mounts for heavy caliber guns, in the world."

Rear Admiral George A. Converse assumed charge of the Bureau of Ordnance on March 15, the formal transfer occurring at noon, the hour of Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil's retirement. Before that time the Secretary went to the White House with the retiring Chief of Bureau and presented him to the President, who spoke in the most appreciative terms of the distinguished service of Rear Admiral O'Neil, and expressed his interest in the trip which the retired Chief is to make to Europe to inspect foreign ordnance. He leaves the last of the month. At the same hour on March 15 Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney succeeded Rear Admiral Converse as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment. Rear Admiral Manney has seen little service in Washington; indeed, has never tried to be assigned there. Entering the Navy in 1861, he has had only fifteen years of shore duty, twenty-one years being spent at sea. Popular in the Navy, he brings to the Bureau of Equipment a personality and vigor of thought and action that insure the maintenance of the high standard that bureau attained under Rear Admiral Royal Bird Bradford and continued to enjoy under the

regime of Rear Admiral Converse. Rear Admiral Manney is much interested in wireless telegraphy and it is instructive to recall that the Massachusetts while under his command gave as many electricians to the Navy as nearly the whole squadron combined. He always encouraged the study of telegraphy among his men and permitted them to construct telegraph apparatus aboard ship with which to practice.

Secretary Moody continues to receive expressions of opinion from Navy officers regarding the personnel phase of the ordnance situation in the Navy. It can be stated with a fair degree of positiveness that the Secretary will not recommend the re-establishment of the Engineer Corps or the creation of an Ordnance Corps in the Navy. He thinks the desired results can be reached in a better way. As outlined in the JOURNAL of March 12, the Secretary believes, by a careful study of the personnel of the graduating class at Annapolis, there will be found a number of midshipmen who have a natural talent for ordnance or engineering. His policy would be to permit these to take a post graduate course in one of these subjects and to specialize. In this way the ordnance and Engineering would be constantly receiving recruits who are experts in those subjects. The Secretary is also consulting with various officers as they come to Washington and a change may be expected before very long with a view to giving young officers selected to specialize in ordnance and engineering more chance for study and longer tours ashore.

Another South American complication is foreshadowed in the announcement that four steamships will shortly leave France to convey a filibustering expedition to the territory lying between the Oyapok and Araguari rivers, south of French Guiana. This territory, which is believed to contain valuable gold deposits, belongs to Brazil, and her title thereto was affirmed by the Swiss Government, acting as arbitrator, on Dec. 1, 1900. It had previously been entered by large numbers of French prospectors and adventurers, whose purpose was evidently to hold the territory, set up an independent government and ultimately have it annexed to French Guiana. After Brazil's title to the territory was affirmed by arbitration, following the issue of President Cleveland's Venezuelan proclamation, it was thought that this French project had been abandoned, but the State Department is said to have learned within the last few weeks that the expedition is preparing to sail from France for Brazil. If this information is correct no doubt the French Government, on representations from Washington, will stop the expedition.

In striking from the Army Appropriation bill on a point of order the item of \$10,000 to be used for payment of damages caused by troops, either militia or Regular Army, during maneuvers or from firing in practice, the Senate has taken a step which will increase the difficulty of obtaining suitable lands for maneuver purposes. The farmers whose property is injured by the operations of troops in maneuvers have a right to expect prompt payment for the damages thus sustained, and that was the purpose of the clause proposed, but its rejection simply means that each claim will have to be dealt with as a separate item and the result will be long delay and needless expense to the claimants. The amount of these claims is so small in many instances as to be hardly worth the trouble and cost of collection. The effect of this treatment will not improbably be to dispose farmers against granting the use of their lands for maneuvers, whereas if they were assured of prompt and reasonable payment for damages there would be little or no trouble in finding desirable sites.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.A., retired, who is in Europe inquiring as to the extent to which turbine engines are used for naval purposes, is quoted in a newspaper interview in Paris as predicting that it will require fifteen years of experimenting to develop the turbine to a stage that will admit of its general use for warships. The report adds that in conversation with Admiral Melville, the Engineer-in-Chief of the French navy stated that no effort had been made to equip French warships with turbines, and that he believed that it would be necessary to devise an improved type of boiler before adopting a new method of propulsion. A similar lack of interest in the turbines was noted among naval engineering experts in England and Germany, although the English are making experiments with the appliance on one small vessel. The chief defect of the turbine, according to the views of the experts consulted by Admiral Melville, is that it requires the use of a small propeller thus reducing the engine's driving power.

Special instructions were cabled to Rear Admiral Evans on March 13 for his guidance in directing the policy of Commander Sawyer, commanding the Helena at Niu-Chwang. In general, these instructions were that Commander Sawyer was to confine his protest or inquiry to the subject of the blocking of that port in a way that would prevent the passage out of the Helena when the ice has cleared. He is specifically instructed to advise Commander Sawyer not to commit this Government on the subject of the neutrality of Niu-Chwang, a matter regarding which this Government does not care to take action.

An illustration of the popular misunderstanding of the difficulties encountered in moving large bodies of troops over great distances appeared in an article recently published in one of the leading newspapers of New York in which it was seriously stated that Russia had so improved her transport service that at last she was able to land troops in Port Arthur at the rate of 6,000 an hour, or 144,000 a day! The absurdity of that statement was so manifest that it scarcely required contradiction, yet it was only one of scores of ridiculous mistakes scarcely less glaring which daily burden the reports of alleged military operations in the Far East. For the reader who would acquire an intelligent notion of the tremendous difficulties which Russia has to deal with in assembling a large army at points 5,000 or 6,000 miles away from her great military centers there is much of interest in an article in the New York Herald written by Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher, a highly accomplished officer of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army and a member of the General Staff. "The Russian Army in the Far East," says Captain Gallagher, "has been estimated at from 125,000 to 300,000 of all arms. A conservative estimate would be about 175,000 at the present day. The stories we hear of thousands being forwarded to the East every day can scarcely be true. Consider for a moment what transportation must be furnished for 1,000 men. Forty men to a car would require twenty-five cars for them alone; five more would be required for baggage. This would mean three trains of ten cars each. These men must be transported across Lake Baikal, forty miles; then taken up by another set of trains and sent on the long journey to Harbin, and thence distributed to the army at the front. This does not include horses, forage, wagons and a multitude of other articles and property that go to make up the impedimenta of an army. Consider the vast amount of rolling stock involved in this twenty-day journey of 1,000 men. At least forty days must elapse before the cars that start from Moscow are again back and ready for troops or supplies. We know how sadly our own schedules are interfered with during the winter months. What must the troubles be in that bleak, cold region for the railroad men? Let Russia disembark 500 men each day in the Far East and she is doing well. At that rate it would require four months to transport 60,000 to the seat of war. There must be considered also the liability to interruption of traffic by the enemy. A two weeks' delay en route would mean at this season of the year much sickness and suffering among the men. A bridge blown up, rails torn off, a train wrecked, would produce such a result. Sherman's army, in the march to the sea, had a single line of railroad to do no more than transport the supplies it required."

If we may credit one of the leading newspapers of Germany, *Die Grenzboten*, of Leipzig, the late Field Marshal von Waldersee, on his return from China after the Boxer troubles in 1900, declared that the steady increase of American prestige in the Far East was a grave menace to German interests. Using von Waldersee's views as a text, *Die Grenzboten* contends that if the United States continues to enlarge its influence on the Pacific, Japan will have to be reckoned with and that an American-British Japanese alliance for commercial expansion is quite within the possibilities. This view of the situation, together with the present war in the Far East, makes it worth while to point out that our interests in that part of the world are entirely peaceful and commercial. The commerce of the countries fronting upon the scene of the Russo-Japanese war amounts to more than \$600,000,000 a year, and our trade with those countries aggregate upwards of \$100,000,000 per annum. For several months just preceding the outbreak of the war our exports to Japan had been at the rate of nearly \$30,000,000 a year; our exports to China for 1902 amounted to about \$15,000,000, as against \$22,000,000 for the year preceding, the decline having been caused by the lessened demand for cotton cloths. In 1903 our exports to Asiatic Russia amounted to about \$1,500,000, and those to European Russia aggregated more than \$15,000,000, while those to Korea amounted to about \$400,000. Add to this vast traffic the volume of our imports from the countries named and we have a total ocean-going trade of more than \$100,000,000 which is vitally affected by the war in the Far East and which constitutes our real interest in the Orient. To insure the safety and the normal increase of that commerce does not and probably will not require any alliance with England and Japan or with either, but it does require that we shall insist upon the proper recognition of our Oriental interests by other nations. With that recognition satisfactorily assured our policy in the Far East will continue to be as heretofore, passive, but not indifferent.

Several bills relating to the government of the zone traversed by the route of the Panama Canal have been introduced in both houses of Congress, but the best of them all appears to be the one proposed by Senator Morgan. His measure provides that the zone shall constitute "a Government reservation for canal purposes," and that it shall be subject to the present local laws of Panama except such as relate to religious and political privileges. It also provides that the present Panama Canal Commission shall be a legislative body, with authority to legislate on questions relating to the canal administration, but without power to deal with matters relating to trade and commerce or to the treaty rights of the United States. All legislation

adopted by the commission is subject to the approval of the President who, at the request of the commission, may declare the canal zone in a state of insurrection and employ the military and naval forces of the United States to restore order. The bill provides for a surgeon general who, under the direction of the commission, shall have charge of all sanitary work in the canal zone, his orders to be executed by a board of health. The commission is to receive its funds through the War Department and its reports of disbursements are to be made to the Secretary of War. The general purpose of this measure is to insure a single, compact and efficient system of control for the canal enterprise, and it is squarely in line with the expressed opinions of Secretary Taft, Admiral Walker and General Davis, the two last named officers being the military members of the commission. Secretary Taft and Admiral Walker are particularly earnest in opposition to any system of dual or mixed control over the canal, declaring that such an arrangement would almost certainly lead to confusion and extravagance. Admiral Walker estimates that when construction work is in full swing from 30,000 to 40,000 men will be employed on the canal, and that the population of the zone, which is now about 5,000, will increase to 60,000 or 70,000. This population will require a police force of at least 500, but Admiral Walker is opposed to the use of soldiers for that purpose, his view being that they are not fitted for the work. To devise a satisfactory system of police for the zone appears to be one of the most difficult questions involved in the canal project.

The War Department has decided to send the battalion of cadets from the Military Academy to St. Louis on May 29, and to keep them there until June 13. The entire battalion of cadets will go, and will encamp on the Exposition grounds during their stay at St. Louis. From every point of view this arrangement is to be commended. The cadets will be accompanied by General Mills, Superintendent of the Academy, and Colonel Treat, commandant of the corps, and upon their arrival at the exposition grounds will establish a camp on a beautiful spot which has been set apart for their use where they will give exhibition drills daily during their stay. This plan, besides affording an attractive outing for the cadets themselves, will serve an educational purpose of prime importance, in that it will place before the throngs attending the exposition an object lesson representing the highest development of scientific military training to be found anywhere in the world. Popular interest in the subject of military education is keener in the United States today than ever before. Money for use in developing the military establishment to the highest level of efficiency is voted with a liberality hitherto unknown, and there is everywhere manifest a gratifying spirit of approval and co-operation in the organization of the national defenses. It is particularly appropriate, therefore, that the cadet corps from the Military Academy should appear at the St. Louis Exposition and place before the other visitors an illustration of the character, method and influence of West Point training. We sincerely hope that a similar arrangement may be made with reference to the midshipmen from the Naval Academy.

An interesting exhibit for the St. Louis fair has been prepared at the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., under the direction of Prof. C. W. Larned. Regular architectural plans of the most minute detail were drawn, which represent a stone buttressed building 40 feet square and 13 feet high. The four walls are necessarily of wood, and were constructed in the quartermaster's shops, but the exterior surface will be covered with stretched canvas and painted to resemble the stone in the Library building. There are entrances on three sides of the structure, and in the center will be a column twenty-five feet high, built up of small arms, surmounted by the figure of victory. The outer walls will be covered with bronze tablets and the names of a great many graduates in raised bronze letters. On the interior the walls will be like those of a room, a gold frieze running around the top, with a wainscot of swords at the bottom, and the entire space between laid off in black framed panels, wherein will appear twenty-six posters printed on cadet gray paper showing the work of each department of the Academy. Each poster will be surrounded with photographs pertaining to that particular department. Some of these have been enlarged to nearly three feet in size. There will be exhibits of ordnance and quartermaster property, text books of the various departments, etc. Four wax figures will represent cadets in the regulation uniforms.

Capt. Edward M. Lewis, 20th U.S. Infantry, publishes an article in the Boston Herald in which he makes an earnest plea for the retention of the transport ships of the Army. He holds that the opposition to the maintenance of the transport service comes almost entirely from private shipping companies which want the Army traffic for their own vessels, and he contends that if they got it the cost to the Government would be far greater than it is under the present arrangement. The transport ships of the Army are the finest vessels of the kind in the world. They were specially fitted for the Service and they afford a larger degree of comfort, safety and health protection for the troops that travel on them than can be had on the vessels of any private company. Even if this service were more expensive than that offered by private concerns, it would be unfair, Captain

Lewis thinks, to abolish it for that reason. Troops in transit on land routes are entitled to the best accommodations the railways can afford without regard to cost, and they should receive the same treatment when traveling by sea. The fact is, however, as Captain Lewis points out, that the Army transport service is cheaper than that offered by private companies. This is conclusively demonstrated in the last annual report of Brigadier General Humphrey, Quartermaster General of the Army, which shows that if the service performed during the year by the Army transports had been performed by private companies at their prevailing rates the cost would have been \$2,248,439 greater than it was.

Now that the plan to organize a Canadian army of 100,000 men has taken definite form, it is quite likely that the present session of the Dominion parliament will witness practical efforts to form a Canadian navy. The Canadian Minister of Marine has devised a program, which, if approved by the British Admiralty, will result in the building of two naval training ships of modern type, to be used, one on the Atlantic the other on the Pacific, in developing a large reserve force of competent sailors. It is believed that two other naval vessels of the cruiser type will also be built to take the place of the vessels now employed in protecting the Canadian fisheries, and that these ships will serve as the nucleus for a permanent Canadian fleet. There is a strong sentiment in Canada in favor of maintaining a training ship on the Great Lakes, but there is a belief, wholly unwarranted, in our opinion, that such an arrangement would be opposed by the United States. Our own Government is preparing to establish a great naval training station somewhere on the lakes which in the natural order of things will require the use of one or two training ships in those waters. It is morally certain, therefore, that if the Canadian Government should desire to do likewise there would be no objection to her project on this side of the line. If the Canadians ever propose such an undertaking they will doubtless find our Government much more kindly disposed toward it than they have been toward ours.

Representative Harrison, of New York, has introduced in the House, H. 13671, a bill authorizing the President to appoint a commission of twenty members divided evenly between the two political parties, to be known as the Panama Canal Commission, which shall have general charge of the construction, maintenance, operation and sanitation of the Panama Canal and which shall have control of the administration of affairs in the canal zone. It is provided that the commissioners shall serve for a period of five years and be paid at the rate of \$5,000 each per annum with an allowance of not to exceed \$50 per day for expenses. The Secretary of War, at a hearing before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals on March 9, strongly recommended legislation by Congress clothing the present Canal Commission with legislative, executive, judicial and administrative power over the canal strip under direction of the President. He was opposed to any joint control, and stated that if there are two boards "you will have trouble on your hands all the time."

One of our correspondents complains that the enlisted men at the post where he serves are debarred from using for entertainments the hall donated for that purpose and which is the property of the Government. When two of the former post commanders did permit the enlisted men to use it they were severely criticized by some of the officers and their families, the ladies of the post being especially outspoken in their opposition. Our correspondent says: "The gymnasium has been informally designated as the place of entertainments by enlisted men at this post, which place is totally unfit for the purpose desired on account of its numerous traps, trapezes, ropes, etc., which renders it only agreeable for physical and gymnastic exercise for which it was built. It has not been arranged with any conveniences for social amusements of any sort."

Among the far-reaching results of the success in torpedo warfare at Port Arthur, there is a growing eagerness among younger officers of the United States Navy to gain command of torpedo-boat destroyers. In addition to the fact that these commands are thoroughly independent in every respect, there is a confident belief that torpedo craft are destined to become a more important part of the naval establishment, and it is felt that those who qualify themselves first will stand the best chance for a command of this sort in time of actual war.

The battleship squadron of the North Atlantic Station, in command of Rear Admiral Barker, composed of the Kearsarge, the Alabama, the Missouri and the Massachusetts, arrived off the port of Pensacola, Fla., March 14 and cruised about the target ground, apparently getting a range on the targets. The Maine and the Texas were also on the practice grounds, engaging in preliminary practice.

The retirement of Rear Admiral O'Neil leaves Rear Admiral Rae as president of the Board on Construction, by right of seniority. Within a little over a half year's time the entire personnel of the board has changed. The outlook is for harmony in the board as at present constituted.

Among the contents of the February number of the United Service Magazine of London is an article on "The Torpedo in War," the author of which is a technical writer of evident ability who signs himself "Sea Power." He places a low estimate on the value of the torpedo in war, and speaks with derision of the suggestion that it can be used effectively at long distances. "It may safely be said," he continues, "that ships at sea in daylight are, under normal conditions, impregnable to torpedo attacks. The true role of the torpedo boat will be to attack disabled ships that have fallen out of the fighting line. Such a ship, if her quick-firing armament was crippled or silenced, would fall an easy prey. It would then be the duty of her own torpedo craft to come to her aid, and defend her against the enemy's boats—and for such work destroyers would be invaluable, since the enemy's torpedo boats would be quite unable to stand up to them, and would have either to sink or run. It may be pointed out here that it would be the height of un-wisdom to employ a destroyer to attack a battleship, since the large size of the former makes her a target difficult to miss." The writer we have quoted maintains that the general effect of the torpedo is "moral rather than physical," and that though its actual triumphs may be few, yet the mental strain of its menace on the crews of ships blockading a hostile port will be terrible. He is strongly opposed to the employment of torpedoes by battleships and cruisers, and holds that the United States did the right thing in adopting types of battleships having no torpedo equipment. The following extract from his remarks on this subject is peculiarly interesting in view of the fact that the reported work of Japanese torpedoes at Port Arthur has induced our Government to modify the plans for battleships now authorized so as to provide them with full torpedo equipment: "The Connecticut class, the latest type of battleship in the American Navy, has been designed to carry no torpedo equipment whatever. This new departure has aroused much hostile criticism on both sides of the Atlantic, but it is not difficult to see its justification; indeed, the only wonder is that it has not been adopted years ago. The torpedo is out of place on a battleship, whose legitimate weapon is the gun. It is certain that future naval actions will be fought at ranges of two thousand yards and over, for the sufficient reason that at closer quarters the ships would blow each other out of the water. There fore it is impossible to conceive what opportunity a ship would get to use her torpedoes during the actual action, although they would, no doubt, prove useful to finish off a crippled opponent; or as a last resort to a ship whose guns have been silenced by superior fire; but in the majority of cases they would prove not only an encumbrance, but a positive danger. The Chinese ships at the Yalu seized the opportunity of getting rid of all their torpedoes by throwing them overboard before going into action, and they certainly acted wisely. Every inch of room is of value on a battleship, and if the useless torpedo equipment were abandoned, the space available might be employed to increase the ammunition or coal supply, or the amount of stores carried. It surely cannot be long before our designers will realize the unsatisfactory nature of the present system, and will copy the excellent example set us across the Atlantic."

Commenting upon the remarks of our correspondent who complained of the treatment of enlisted men by civilians, a non-commissioned officer says in a letter to us: "Many men, enlisting fresh from rural districts, from small towns, and even cities, without worldly experience, seem to imagine that, instead of a badge of distinguished honor, the uniform is a passport of unbridled license, and they ape the supposed conduct of the penny-a-line hero. As the result of my speaking publicly to some of this class of men, I believe several thoughtless boys have developed into self-respecting soldiers. It is the duty of N. C.O.'s to so carry themselves that the authority they represent is enforced through the respect in which the men hold them, rather than by the Articles of War. In such a case it will be found that the N.C.O. has civilian friends that an officer might to his advantage seek. Such a soldier will stand high in the estimation of his superiors in rank, and be granted favors co-equal with that of his immediate commanding officer—inasmuch as he does not take advantage of his privileges and forget he is an enlisted man. I seldom wear the uniform when out of the post, because in the first place it renders one conspicuous, and in the second place I find my friends, usually, among teachers and other professors, such as the law, (politics, education and legal matters have for me an almost irresistible attraction). My dress is that of a civilian, but never do I allow it to be forgotten that I hold the Army first. A man desiring friends must show that by being friendly, but at the same time he must remember that society, like business, is based on exchange. In this case it is an exchange of ideas, of opinions and information. The man from whom something may be learned is always welcome at the fireside, the table or on the platform, whether he be in the ranks of the Army or the walks of civil life. Many say that the women avoid them. I honor any woman, all women, but particularly that one who, being friendly, yet lets me know that until she knows me better, I am a stranger, i.e., comparatively speaking."

The most marked characteristic observed on board the ships of the Japanese navy is the apparent thoroughness of their discipline and the strict attention which is paid by men and officers to the essence of man-of-war ethics. The discipline, while not servile, is of the most scrupulous type, and the attentive visitor to a vessel of the Mikado cannot but be struck with the superb condition of cleanliness and drill which obtains on the ships in commission. Duty and efficiency are the watchwords of the Japanese naval officer and man, and the esprit among the enlisted men can hardly be equalled in any navy of the world. The batteries of their ships are marvels of neatness and apparent efficiency, and with the condition of their small arms, to the minutest detail, are examples of the scrutiny to which these branches are subjected daily. The clothing of their men and officers offers striking contrasts to that of nations better known among the naval powers, and the care with which the health of their enlisted men is overseen would please the most fastidious medical officer in any country of the world. Their drills are carried out with a snap and vim seen in few other navies, and the quietness with which all of their evolutions are carried on indicates the thoroughness of the discipline and the intelligence with which the enlisted personnel obey their instructors. No for-

eigners are to be found on a Japanese warship, the entire crew, from cabin to fore-castle, being native and to the manner born, and this is one of the most important factors in their success in the early stages of the Japan-Russia War. Going below decks the naval visitor is struck with the carefulness employed in the preparation of the food for the men. Cleanliness and simplicity mark every step in the ration preparation carried on by the mess cooks and mess attendants. While not especially noted for its variety, the ration is ample in quantity and well cooked, served with every attention to cleanliness and appetizing surroundings, and the smoking kids of well-cooked rice mixed at times with some fish or perhaps shreds of meat are appetizing to a degree. The physical condition of the men in this navy is a standing example that in quantity and quality the Mikado's men do not suffer from poor or ill cooked rations. The national characteristic of order is carried out in all directions. Foreign men-of-war have noted the orderliness of Japanese visiting parties, and the good humor and curiosity displayed by these cleanly little sailors make them a delight to all observers. In the engine rooms of the Japanese warships the same order and cleanliness is noted as in all other parts of the ship, and the attention to detail in this part of the vessel has been commented on by every one who has been so fortunate as to be taken below by the officer detailed for the purpose. In their cabins and officers' quarters the inborn love for beauty and simple ornamentation is carried out in spite of all the obstacles imposed by the environments, and artificial flowers, silks and crepes, ivory figures and beautiful paintings can be seen in every room from the cabin of the commanding officer to the steerage of the middy.

The Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo., have published in book form a lecture on Strategy, delivered by Col. Arthur L. Wagner, A.A.G., U.S.A., to the officers of the Army and the National Guard at the maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kas., and West Point, Ky., in 1903, which we commend to the careful attention of every member of the military service. It is one of the most valuable as well as one of the most interesting discussions of the subject that has come to our notice, and can be studied with both profit and pleasure by every follower of the profession of arms. Colonel Wagner illustrates the application of the principles of strategy by many quotations from the history of our own and foreign campaigns, and presents his conclusions in such clear and forcible language that even the layman can easily understand them. After stating various accepted definitions of strategy, Colonel Wagner offers one of his own which is particularly apt. He says: "Strategy is the art of moving an army in the theater of operations, with a view to placing it in such a position, relative to the enemy, as to increase the probability of victory, increase the consequences of victory or lessen the consequences of defeat." Nor is his statement of the correct rule of strategy any less pat. "Remember that your object is to meet and defeat the enemy, and endeavor to take the most direct means to accomplish this end. Look carefully to the supply of your army; protect your flanks and guard your communications; aim, if possible, at the flanks and communications of your adversary; remember that the enemy has as much cause to worry about you as you have to feel anxiety about him. Having made your plan, stick to it, unless compelled to change. Plan carefully and deliberately; then move quickly and strike hard."

Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney, U.S.N., takes issue with a statement which recently appeared in the New York Sun to the effect that Messrs. Schroder and Peters of the United States Geological Survey were the first white men to cross Arctic Alaska from the Yukon river to the Arctic Ocean and in the course of a letter to the Sun he says: "The trip from the Yukon river across Arctic Alaska to the Arctic Ocean was made in 1896 by the United States Naval North Alaska Exploring Expedition, which expedition I had the honor to command. The ground covered by the navy expedition by sledging and river expedition under the different officers, Commander Lane, U.S.N., Lieutenant Commander Howard, U.S.N., Ensign Reed (now retired, the hardships of the expedition doing a great deal to cause his retirement), and Surgeon Nash, U.S.N., and myself, was nearly, if not exactly, identical with that described in the article. Maps or charts of the same can be found in the United States Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, Washington, and a narrative of the different trips can be found in a publication made years ago by the Naval Institute, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. An official report of the naval expedition was sent to Congress, but could never be found, although Congress directed its publication. This report was looked for by the order of the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, but no traces of it could be found. What became of it no one knows."

Brigadier General Grant, commanding the Department of the Lakes, in reviewing the case of Private Jonas Sparks, Co. M, 3d Inf., found guilty of neglect of duty by a G.C.M. and sentenced "to be confined at hard labor for four months and to forfeit ten dollars per month for the same period," says: "The record of the proceedings fails to show that the Judge Advocate was present at the commencement of the trial. It is also believed that the evidence in the case fails to establish, beyond a reasonable doubt, the guilt of the accused. It is to be remarked that the service of this court, covering the services of its two judge advocates, has been unsatisfactory, from the fact that it was deemed necessary to return to the court for revision, on account of mistakes in the records, the seven cases previously tried by it. Such carelessness not only necessarily consumes the time of the officers serving as members of the court and of the officers of these headquarters and all concerned, but results in a delay of justice, a prompt administration of which is strictly enjoined, and sometimes in a complete miscarriage of justice."

A correspondent says: "In the matter of a fitting environment for the statue of Frederick the Great, by the gift of which the Emperor of Germany has so graciously expressed his friendship for this country, all that I have read seems to me to lose sight of the most essential feature of the monument. This is, in my estimation, the expression of a hearty and sympathetic friendship for the United States and its institutions by Emperor William on many occasions of late years. This should be

recognized and commemorated by a suitable tablet in the grouping, or by an inscription on the base-stone supporting the statue; the wording to distinctly enunciate the appreciation by the American people of the gift and friendship of the Emperor. Unless this were done, the statue would stand separately and apart as a monument to the virtues and powers of the Great Frederick, admirable and mighty in historic import, but not appealing to us so strongly by their distinctive merit alone, as they do when joined with the sentiments accompanying the gift. As to erecting statues to Bonaparte, Caesar and Alexander the Great they seem to be inappropriate and are not called for by the people of the United States, but if any admirer of those characters should be pleased at any time to tender such a gift to the nation, it would be all right to accept, and commemorate the circumstances connected therewith."

An Army officer writes us saying: "I am not able to give the exact dates of the incidents I am about to mention, but some time when Major General Chaffee was in China, or soon after he was relieved from that service, the Youth's Companion contained a short item concerning him and commented incidentally that the General did not know how to wear his sash as a general officer, or words to that effect. I wrote to the editor of the Companion and remarked that very probably the person making the criticism had got his ideas of the proper manner of wearing the sash from the custom prevailing in its use by the 'officer of the day' before the sash was abolished. The editor promptly replied that I had evidently 'got the Companion,' but a few days later I received a letter from a young woman in the interior of the State of New York stating that she was the author of the Companion's stricture and enclosing a snap-shot photograph of the General with the knot of his sash on the sword hip. It was now my turn to apologize. But the other day in Collier's Weekly of Feb. 16, I saw a picture of Generals Young and Chaffee, standing side by side, with their sashes running from the right shoulder to the left side of the waist. Who should apologize now? I suppose there has been some order or regulation published which neither the New York lady nor I have seen."

The report of the Auditor for the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the Dewey case has been filed in court and is awaiting the action of the parties. Either the Government or the captors may except to the report of the Auditor and thus bring on a further contest. Counsel for the captors have already announced their purpose to avoid any further delay and to ask for a decree in the amount found by the Auditor. It is understood that the attorney for the United States has under very serious consideration the question of taking exceptions on behalf of the Government. The principal ground of the exception seems to be that the Auditor allowed as prize some property which was used by the United States after the treaty providing for the return of the movable property to Spain. Counsel for Admiral Dewey and the other officers and men, Messrs. Herbert & Micou and George A. and William B. King, are vigorously contesting this proposed delay and are hopeful that the final conclusion of the Government will be to join them in asking the court to render a final decree in the amount found by the Auditor.

In a letter dated "Office of the Chief Surgeon, San Francisco, Cal., March 9, 1904," Col. A. C. Girard, Asst. Surg. General U.S. Army, says: "My attention was drawn to a mention in your issue of January 9, 1904, of the circular as issued by me when Chief Surgeon of the Department of Lazon, relating to the modern methods of protection against malarial infection. In this notice you give the dose of quinine as 'one grain,' while it should be one gramme or fifteen grains. I am inclined to think it worth while to make a correction, as some people, following my advice in the matter, may have found the treatment unsuccessful, and blame me for advertising the same." The error corrected by Dr. Girard occurred in the copy of his circular which we obtained from a Manila paper.

Discreditable as was the recent outbreak of mob violence in the city of Springfield, Ohio, which resulted in the lynching of a negro criminal, it was attended by a minor incident which should be a matter of serious concern to the militia authorities of the State. Springfield is the home of two companies of the Ohio National Guard numbering upwards of one hundred men, yet it is charged that when these troops were summoned by their commanding officer to repel a mob attack on the jail only twenty members responded to the order. It is hardly conceivable that eighty men out of one hundred should have had valid excuses for not reporting for duty in response to the orders of their commanders, and if their failure to report was the result of a want of discipline they should be vigorously dealt with.

Announcement of the Navy Department's approval of the sentence in the case of Asst. Surg. Warren E. G. High, was made March 4 in this statement from the Judge Advocate General's office: "Asst. Surg. Warren E. G. High, recently tried by general court-martial at the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., was found guilty of the charge of 'scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals' (alcoholism), and acquitted of the charge of 'drunkenness' and sentenced to the loss of ten numbers in his grade." The above sentence has been approved by the Department. Assistant Surgeon High has been advised that he is, accordingly, reduced in rank in pursuance of the terms of the sentence in his case, and released from arrest and restored to duty.

There is an anarchist newspaper in Havana, the *Tierra* by name, which the Cuban Government would do well to watch very carefully. In a leading editorial the *Tierra* makes a violent attack on President Roosevelt, warning him that "the revenging arm of oppressed labor is just as strong as it was when it removed his predecessor from control of the destinies of the great republic," and bluntly declaring that unless he changes his policy he will meet the fate of President McKinley. If the Cuban authorities were to retire the author of those incendiary utterances to the chastening seclusion of a prison cell the proceeding would be recognized as a refreshing manifestation of official good sense.

## PROPOSED SYSTEM OF TARGET PRACTICE.

The armament of to-day and latest lessons in tactics make necessary important changes in our system of target practice. These changes hang on the fact that the mind more than the physique,—the mental and moral faculty more than the passive, machine-like force—of the enlisted man has become a controlling factor in victory. Blocks have become flesh and blood; each lowest element uses an active intelligence; non-commissioned officers have acquired a varied, far-reaching influence.

So potent is the magic of smokeless powder, marksmanship, immensity of range, vastitude and emptiness of battle fields; so swift and straight come messengers of death from distant unseen foe, that in the Boer War British officers and men were profoundly impressed with a feeling of helplessness like that felt in new deadly epidemics, where pestilence walketh in darkness, and destruction wasteth at noonday. In those wide, empty, dreadful battlefields it was discovered that all echelons from skirmish line to reserves must be more open and extended; and that the equipment, mental and moral, of non-commissioned officers and even of privates must be greatly improved, or the number of officers much increased.

The evidence of Lieut. Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton before the British War Commission has already appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, but it will bear repeating in this connection. In it General Hamilton said:

"I believe that an Army composed of individuals each so highly trained as to be able to take full advantage of the terrain and of his wonderful modern weapon, and each animated with a morale and trained to an efficiency which will make him capable of acting in battle on his own initiative, will break through, scatter, and demolish less efficient opposing forces, even if greatly superior in numbers. \* \* Within 1,000 yards of a hostile position, the captain can hardly hope any longer to influence the company as a whole by orders or even by personal example, and the idea of swarms of men surging forward by word of command to the assault of a position is one which we should do our best to encourage among our potential enemies. \* \* The men will be lying widely extended and pinned down to some small depression or bit of cover by streams of bullets passing just over them. At some point of the line, however, it is almost certain that a brook or ditch or imperceptible fold of ground will give some trifling shelter to a further advance. Half a dozen private soldiers may find themselves at this spot, and they possess sufficient training to recognize the possibilities of their position, together with sufficient new discipline, initiative, and enthusiasm to take advantage of it, they will creep on. They will be followed by others, and if as a result, the enemy's line be penetrated by a few men, the power of their modern armament will make their flanking fire so demoralizing and effective that the position will either be abandoned forthwith, or so much attention will be concentrated on the intruders, that an assault may become practicable all along the line. \* \*

It should be clearly understood that the private soldier of the future must be sufficiently educated to take every advantage of all that science can do for him. Dispersal, concealment, and intelligent use of ground are also essential to success for either attack or defense, and this demands a high standard of individuality.

In nothing, then, can the rank and file more urgently need improvement than in accuracy of fire, fire discipline, and their proper application in varied terrain.

A livelier interest in shooting must, therefore, be developed, and a system of training must be used that will give the enlisted man on the firing line a just self-reliance and independence of his officers, and enable him to act intelligently and carry out their wishes, though they be far away or even killed.

An attempt will be made to show that both this training and a livelier interest in shooting may be attained by so modifying our present system of target practice as to make a stronger and more direct appeal to regimental pride. We shall use the word company to include troop, and, as all are to have the same arm, what is said will have general application.

When regular practice at posts is done, five men having highest aggregates in each company might, after any desired supplemental practice, be sent to regimental headquarters to compete for a regimental rifle team. From these sixty, after thorough sifting by a test course, ten having highest records might be chosen, eight as principals and two as alternates. Each of the ten should be rewarded with a little money and a short furlough. In thus working out regimental teams direct appeal would be made, not only to regimental, but also to company and post pride, and the appeal would be far stronger than any made in the present system. All details, including names, scores, rewards of regimental teams might be published in appropriate general orders from their respective department headquarters. These teams would be assembled at the headquarters of their several departments and subjected to a crucial test of their skill as teams, and when records had been received, the War Department in fitting general orders might publish their names, standing, etc., and announce a convenient number of them as banner rifle teams and their regiments as banner rifle regiments of the Army. Rewards might be a banner for each team, a little more money, a little more furlough, and, perhaps, a medal of some kind for each man. But that spur of ambition might be keen until end of competition for Army rifle team. Rewards should be withheld now and distributed then according to merit of teams and their members in that final contest.

Banners, whether won by Infantry or Cavalry, should be alike, and in size and general style might be similar to the Cavalry standard.

They ought to be of good silk, artistic design, and handsomely embroidered. Of banners and medals, design and style should satisfy approved taste in art.

Banner rifle teams, having assembled at Fort Leavenworth or other convenient place, and having competed as teams in the various kinds of practice, the best would be announced from Washington as the Army rifle team. Each member might be given a little more furlough. The standing of all banner teams and of their members now being fixed, rewards mentioned above could be distributed and should be presented with due ceremony by a general officer. Banner teams would present the banners to their colonels, who, receiving them for their regiments, would retain them till lost in a subsequent competition, and would see that they were carried by color guards on same occasions as national and regimental colors. Army and Drill Regulations could be amended accordingly.

Regimental, banner, and Army revolver teams might be derived in like manner, and receive similar rewards. All these rifle and revolver teams would be composed wholly of enlisted men; alternates would do all practice

like principals, and be rewarded according to their final standing.

Team practice has been insisted on, because latest experience shows this the wisest method. A team of eight is thought best, because it is the average of the groups so well used by the Boers. At Spionkop "they advanced to the counter attack in small groups of from three to fifteen men, taking every advantage of cover. During this advance they maintained a steady well-aimed fire. Whenever the British fire became too hot the greater part of the Boers threw themselves flat on the ground and waited. Only one man in each group kept a lookout, but all had their rifles ready, and took aim, fired, and lay down with lightning rapidity. The Boer here proved himself a good skirmisher, able to pick up quickly small objectives like head targets. A free life in God's open nature, and his hunting habits had made him a better skirmisher than we can produce in two years' service." Thus writes one officer of the German army, and his opinion is shared by all thoughtful soldiers. The Boers have shown the way and we should follow hard and strive to better their teaching.

Except as indicated this system should not interfere with existing orders and regulations governing target practice, and disbarment for distinguished success, the various classes, their badges and medals, etc., should remain in force.

Competitions of officers should, as far as practicable be assimilated to that of enlisted men, but they should have no regimental nor banner teams. An Army rifle team and an Army revolver team of officers would be essential. Of these, members should be suitably rewarded with medals and leaves of absence.

So busy and interested in teaching their men would officers be under this system that, unless there were three to a company, they would lack time for personal practice or would be overworked. In such vital matter, scarcity of officers should be shunned as fatal evil, for no labor is more wearisome to mind and body than work faithfully done on the range.

In future, then, it seems clear that the chief feature of target practice should be teams, and the chief end, expert teams; and to start a mile from target to approach, to arrive in best physical state; to make fewest errors in use of ground, halts, rushes, fire; finally, to score most hits—all these should be their gauge of merit. Men should wear usual battle equipment, including canteen of water; ground must be varied; enlisted men must command; targets, if possible, should assimilate the enemy in motion and degree of visibility. Instructors must be patient and persevering in such practice; there must be line upon line, and precept upon precept; a long time must there be rubs, botches, slips of judgment, errors of vision in the work; doubtless teams will many times be adjudged dead; but success will come at last and require all pains. For estimating distances this would also be an excellent school.

There is no intention of undervaluing known distance shooting, individual skirmishing, volley firing, etc. These are the foundation without which the chief end of target practice—expert teams—cannot be had.

J. C. GRESHAM, Major, 15th Cav.

## WORK OF GENERAL AINSWORTH.

The remark concerning the services of General Ainsworth, of the Record and Pension Office, which appeared in our Congressional report of last week credited to Senator Proctor, was really made by Senator Cockrell, though Senator Proctor would be quite willing to accept the responsibility for it as he spoke in equally strong terms of General Ainsworth. Senator Cockrell further said:

"General Ainsworth has done a work which has never been equaled by any executive officer of this Government from 1789 to date; and I challenge any comparison with his record. In 1886 he was taken from the Army, where he was commanding in Texas, or in Arizona, down on the Western border, where he had been, and put in charge of the Record and Pension Office in the War Department. That office at that time had control of all the hospital records—over 20,000 books, big, little and indifferent—kept in the field and the hospital. There were unanswered in that office over 10,000 calls from the Pension Office for hospital records. Some of them were six months old; some of them were older, to my certain knowledge, for I was trying to get the work up to the current business, and had a list of all the calls made upon the Record and Pension Office of the Surgeon General's Office furnished me by the Commissioner of Pensions. It was a disgrace to any administration.

"Ainsworth took charge in December, 1886. By the middle of March he had answered almost 10,000 calls with the same clerks who had been there and who were not allowed by law to do any other kind of business, and was answering within three days all calls made. He was working with the same men. On the 3d of March, 1887, a select committee of the Senate was appointed to investigate the methods of business and to ascertain the causes of the delay in the transaction of business. I was made chairman of it, with the Senator from Illinois, the Senator from Connecticut, the Senator from Tennessee, Mr. Harris, and Senator Jones. We were the five members of the committee. We made the investigation, and that is how I became familiar with it.

"I went to the War Department. I spent days going over the muster rolls. There they were—some of them copied; some of them covered over with tracing paper. The heavy Artillery rolls were as large as the tops of four of these desks, with hundreds of names on them. Every time the Pension Office called for the history of any one of those men all of the rolls of the whole company had to be taken down and unfolded and the record taken and the rolls folded up and put back again. That was the process, until they were being absolutely worn out and destroyed so that you could not decipher them—four hundred and twenty-odd thousand of them. I appealed in every way I could to the officers there in charge to devise some means by which we could obtain access to the contents of the rolls without having to open them out—all of them—every time we wanted to have the record of a man.

"I found in the Record and Pension Office of the Surgeon General's Office, on my investigation of their methods there, that card indexes were being made. I examined them very carefully. I asked General Ainsworth—Captain Ainsworth then: Can not that system which you have adopted in the Record and Pension Office be made applicable to the muster rolls of the Army? He studied awhile and said he thought it might be done. I then asked him if he would take the rolls of an entire company, if I would get them from the

Adjutant General's Office, and transcribe their contents onto cards, so that we could know and see exactly what would be the result. He did it. It is in the report of the select committee. It is there shown just exactly what it would be.

"I then went to the War Department to get that system adopted there. I found very great objection to it. I then recommended to the Secretary of War that he appoint a select committee of his own officers to investigate and see whether it was not the best system. He appointed a committee of three. They made an investigation and reported in favor of the card-index system.

"It was referred to the Secretary. I had hoped that he would adopt it at once and carry it out; but, on the contrary, he referred it to the then Adjutant General, who made a very strong report—just as strong as he could make—against it. There it was. He refused to carry out a system which, to my mind, was as plain as A B C, and since has been demonstrated to be so.

"I do not know whether they remember it or not, but I was very much discouraged after I had spent two years in trying to reform some of the methods so as to get the business up to current date. I went to the distinguished Senator from Iowa (Mr. Allison), and the Senator from Maine (Mr. Hale), who with me were a subcommittee on the deficiency bill, and asked them to allow me to put a little legislation on the deficiency bill to compel the War Department to carry out this system. They agreed to it. It went through. The change of Administration came just as that bill became a law, and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Proctor), became Secretary of War. I saw him, as a matter of course.

"My select committee had gone out of existence. Its term had expired. I did recommend the system, and I said to him, 'I do not know who may be able to carry out that system, but if you will and can take Captain Ainsworth and will put him in charge of it, I will be personally responsible for its success and guarantee it.' In due time he made the order. I did not know what he could do. But he consolidated eight or ten divisions, including the Record and Pension division of the Surgeon General's Office.

"Ainsworth had about 300 men under him. About four hundred odd were transferred with the muster rolls of the Army. That was done. In June, when an invoice of what was transferred from the Adjutant General's Office was taken, there were 40,000 cases undisposed of. On the 30th day of September following the June when Captain Ainsworth took charge there was not an item of unfinished business in the Adjutant General's Office, or that part of it which was transferred to General Ainsworth. All the accumulations were disposed of and all the current work was being disposed of.

"Not only that, but during that time the law of June 27, 1890, was passed, when the Pension Office was deluged with applications for pensions and military records had to be obtained. The Pension Office sent to Ainsworth 10,000 calls for every day in one week—60,000 calls for military records in one week. All of them that were received before 12 o'clock were acted on that day; all the rest were acted on the next day. That is the record, and it shows for itself.

"Now, what has been the result? He has discharged from that office clerks whose salaries amounted to \$532,000 a year. They have been discharged as unnecessary longer to be kept in the service, their services dispensed with for all time to come, an actual discharge, for they are no longer needed.

"Now, he took the muster rolls of the Regular Army. In September they were on the work begun twenty months before. In other words, they were twenty months behind. With the same clerks that they turned over to him then every one of those cases was disposed of by the 10th of December.

"I say it is a system of business which he understands better than all of his clerks put together and which he has the power of making them observe and carry out, and he has done a work for which the salary of a major general would be insignificant. If he had done the work for any great corporation that has been done for the Government, it would not hesitate to pay him \$50,000 a year. Now, these are matters of record. He is nothing to me personally. He is a Vermont Yankee, I suppose. He has been in the Army all his life. I do not suppose he has ever cast a vote in all his life. He went in the Army at a very early day and was kept out on the border. These are the men who are to be the beneficiaries of a little increase in their salaries by reason of this consolidation. I am not, as a rule, in favor of increasing salaries, but when I find men who have done what these gentlemen have done, I do not begrudge them the increase."

Senator Proctor stated substantially the same facts and added this:

"I have heard the suggestion made that Captain Ainsworth was receiving very rapid advancement by legislation. It occurred to me to look at the Army Register in connection with the matter. From that I find that General Ainsworth came into the Army in 1874 and was made a captain in 1879. So he has had thirty years' service. At that time, 1879, Lieutenant General Young, who has just retired, was a captain, and was not made a major until four years ago. General Chaffee, now Lieutenant General, was a captain at that time, and was not made a major until nine years afterwards. Major General McArthur, the senior major general, was a captain in 1879, of the same rank as General Ainsworth, and was not made a major until ten years later. General Bates, second in rank in the list of major generals, was also a captain in 1879, and was not made a major until several years later.

"Major General Wood was not in the Army until seven years later than that. General Randall was a captain at that time and for twelve years after. General Kobbé was also a captain. Gen. Franklin Bell was a 2d lieutenant. General Baldwin was made a captain in that year. General Wint was also a captain, and Gen. Jesse M. Lee was made a captain in that year, 1879. General Carter was made a 1st lieutenant in that year. General Bliss was also a lieutenant until some years after that. General Sanger was only a captain. General Moore and General Carr were captains, and General Barry was a 2d lieutenant. General Corbin was only a captain at that time. I thought it not out of place to show that the promotion of General Ainsworth had not been especially rapid, he having been thirty years in the Service. Owing to his isolated position he has not been in the line of direct promotion, and therefore it is not strange that his advancement should come in the way it has."

"One advantage of the Russo-Japanese War," the London Engineer says, "is that every account of every battle is different from every other account. A great deal of time would be saved if people would only realize that both Russia and Japan export tales of victory intended for Chinese home consumption."

How long a modern battleship should survive at her maximum usefulness, provided she is not sunk or destroyed by accident or in war, is a question which brought forth a strange variety of opinions during the Senate debate on the Navy Appropriation bill. Senator Perkins thought the life of a battleship would prove to be about thirty years, which is ten years longer than that of the average steel or iron ship in the merchant service. Other Senators thought that the period of usefulness of battleships would be even longer. Those gentlemen were surprised, therefore, when Senator Hale presented a memorandum from the Bureau of Naval Intelligence which stated that by 1908 the following ships of the Navy should no longer be counted in the main line of defense: Oregon, launched in 1893; Indiana, launched in 1893; Massachusetts, launched in 1893; Texas, launched in 1892. It is recommended that after 1908 all these vessels be attached to the coast defense squadron. The list also includes the monitors Miantonomah, launched in 1876, the Amphitrite, launched in 1883, the Terror, launched in 1883, and the Puritan, launched in 1882. It is held that after 1908 all these last named vessels should be used for harbor defense only. According to this information it appears that the life of a battleship at its maximum of usefulness is only about a dozen years, and that after that period it should not be treated as a part of the offensive strength of the Navy. The Indiana and Texas were first placed in commission in 1895 and the Oregon and Massachusetts in 1896, so that if they are to be retired from the main line of defense in 1908 our construction policy in the meantime must provide for vessels to replace them in addition to the scheduled increase of the fleet as a whole. In a word, our program of construction from this time forward must provide, not only for the desired enlargement of the fleet, but for vessels to replace those which have outlived their effectiveness for offensive operations. When this necessity is taken into account it will be seen that the policy of voting larger appropriations for naval purposes has been instituted none too soon.

Brig. Gen. Wm. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., was examined by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs March 10 with reference to the bill increasing the number of his corps. He stated that he would be content with eighty-five officers, in the same proportion as that established for the Engineers, viz., one brigadier general, six colonels, nine lieutenant colonels, nineteen majors, twenty-five captains and twenty-five 1st lieutenants. General Crozier said: "There is a movement on the part of some of these detailed officers to secure permanent appointment in the corps, which they think they could do under the act of Feb. 2, 1901; that is, to fill the vacancies then existing and abandon the detail system so far as those vacancies are concerned. I do not favor that. I prefer to keep the detail system." At the same time General Crozier admitted that the result of the detail system thus far was to prevent the filling of the twenty-seven vacancies now in the corps, including the detail of two to the General Staff. Only five officers had been obtained thus far. The General said: "Owing to the lack of officers now, the Ordnance Department is not progressing as it should. We do not know as much about the all-important subject of powder as we ought to know. I have not the officers to assign to the study of the subject. They are all busy in the administrative work of the Department, which must be carried on. . . . Once in a while we have an accident. The causes are apt to be more or less obscure. Of course, they should be such that they can not be traced to negligence or to the lack of proper study. We had one last week at the proving ground. A shell burst in the bore of a field gun. We are investigating as to why it burst. I am glad to say that nobody was killed." Is it not time that General Crozier read the handwriting on the wall? He cannot make the system of detail work in the Ordnance any more than they can in the Navy. The Ordnance system in both services needs a complete overhauling. The important matter of furnishing the Services with efficient weapons should be carefully considered without reference to personal interests or professional fads.

Brig. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon General, U.S.A., explained the bill for the reorganization of the Medical Corps to the Senate Military Committee March 10. He stated that at present the Army is officered for 100,000 men, except in the Medical Department, which is officered for about 45,000 men, and he is obliged now to employ 200 civilians doing a duty that should be done by commissioned officers and give them more pay for it. The service of contract physicians he said is not very satisfactory, especially in view of the decision that they cannot legally give orders. There has been no change in the Medical Corps since Feb. 2, 1901, and General O'Reilly said: "The chances of promotion in the corps are infinitely worse than they were in 1898. The increase of 1902 was principally an increase in the lower grades, so that the proportion of officers of the higher grade was reduced enormously, and that of course cuts out the chances for promotion. Now that has been found out, and the result is that applicants for commissions are becoming very scarce." There are now twenty vacancies and the doctors prefer the Navy, where the chances of promotion are greater. Asked whether he thought Army dentists should have rank, General O'Reilly replied: "I do not think there is any reason why they should not have it, Senator, if Congress sees fit to grant it. I do not think that there is any necessity for it. The duties of the dentist are so absolutely distinct from those of a medical officer, for instance, that rank is not required in order to enable him to perform his duties. Undoubtedly he would be very glad to have it if Congress saw fit to give it to him, but the position is not comparable to that of a medical officer, whose other responsibilities make it necessary for him to have rank."

Representative Foss, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, having asked the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy as to the effect of the proposed bill, H. 13525, amending the law prescribing the manner in which the rates of wages of employees at navy yards shall be fixed, Secretary Moody has replied that the measure does not differ in any material respect from the existing law except as it applies to the employees of the Naval Gun Factory at Washington. He holds, however, that the stipulation that the per diem mechanical employees of the Naval Gun Factory shall receive the same rate of pay per diem as is paid per diem mechanics in other departments of the Government in Washington would be detrimental to public interests for the reason

that it would operate unfairly in favor of mechanics employed at the Gun Factory as compared with those employed at other navy yards on the Atlantic coast. The per diem mechanics in the other departments in Washington with whom it is proposed to rate those at the Gun Factory are paid comparatively high wages which, it would seem, are fixed with relation to the pay of clerical and other civil employees rather than by comparison with mechanics of similar grades in private establishments. To adopt that principle in fixing the rate of pay for the 3,000 employees in the Naval Gun Factory would, in Secretary Moody's opinion, be a discrimination against the employees at other navy yards, which would surely lead to just discontent.

The bill to increase the efficiency of the Army Ordnance Department, as finally approved by Secretary of War Taft, was sent to Congress March 18. It is as follows: That the Ordnance Department shall consist of one chief of ordnance, with the rank of brigadier general; seven colonels, ten lieutenant colonels; twenty-one majors, twenty-three captains; twenty-three 1st lieutenants, and enlisted men, including ordnance sergeants, as now authorized by law. Vacancies thus caused or created shall, as far as possible, be filled by promotion according to seniority as now prescribed by law, except that the chief of ordnance shall be selected from permanent officers of the corps for a period of four years.

Section 2. Vacancies occurring in the grades of captain and 1st lieutenants of ordnance shall be filled by detail from as many at large from the same grade or grade below, for four years, after which the officer shall not be again eligible for detail until he has served one year out of the department, provided, that officers shall be so detailed subject to such examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and vacancies thus created shall be filled as now provided for by law.

Section 3. That vacancies occurring in the grade of major of ordnance, after promotion as now prescribed by law of all permanent officers now in the Ordnance Department, shall be filled by the appointment of officers of the grade next below, who shall have served by detail in the Ordnance Department, the selection to be made as the result of an examination approved by the Secretary of War.

The U.S.S. Illinois, Capt. R. B. Bradford, who had the after part of her hull damaged by the Missouri off the Cuban coast recently, arrived at the navy yard, New York, March 16 from Guantanamo. The Missouri during some maneuvers, apparently had some trouble with her steering gear, and she struck the Illinois with terrific force on the steel strut of the port propeller. The Missouri's bow jammed the strut into the hull, then wrenched it away completely, wrenching several plates and leaving two gaping holes in the frame, one approximately one foot by nine inches and the other five inches by seven inches. The propeller shaft was twisted, and two of the three propeller blades were bent. Divers promptly placed matting and planking over the holes. Then the tiller room, which was flooded, was pumped fairly dry and concrete and fire bricks were built from the inside against the outer planking. More planks were then applied, and props placed against them. The collier Sterling and the navy tug Pontiac acted as a convoy. There was some leakage all the way home, which, however, the pumps readily controlled. From Hatteras the Illinois had stormy weather, snow, sleet and fog alternating. The vessel made the voyage under her starboard propeller, and sailed from Guantanamo March 9.

The nomination of Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood as major general has occupied the attention of the Senate in executive session several days during the present week. He was confirmed March 18 by a vote of 46 to 16. The mass of evidence in the case, filling up numerous pamphlets, has been carefully analyzed by Senators on the opposing sides. The testimony is so voluminous that it is virtually impossible to publish it in full in these columns, nor indeed is it necessary to do so, since the salient features both in favor of and against General Wood's confirmation have been noted in former issues. The interest which the Senate has taken in this case was graphically illustrated at the session of March 17, when several of the most venerable members became so absorbed in the Spanish game of Jai Alai, an alleged gambling scheme with which General Wood was said to have been improperly associated in Havana, that for the time being Senatorial dignity was conspicuous by its absence. If those sportive statesmen ever again go to Havana, where betting on Jai Alai is unrestricted, it won't be hard to find them.

By special permission of the Secretary of the Navy, Surg. Charles F. Stokes recently exhibited to the military and naval attachés of the Russian Embassy and to the Japanese Legation at Washington a new stretcher, his own invention, which he has called the Stokes Splint stretcher. The foreign attachés were greatly pleased with it and expressed their warm appreciation of the offer of Surgeon Stokes to give the design to Russia and Japan in case it was decided to adopt the stretcher for the use of the wounded in the Far Eastern war. The stretcher is a simple device. It is made of wire netting stretched on a steel frame, which is cradle-shaped, closely following the lines of a man's body, and being scooped out from the waist down with a cradle for each leg. It can be handled easily by two men, and while it is equally valuable in the field it is especially designed for use on shipboard because of the easy method of transportation it provides.

The following was the degree of completion on March 1 of vessels under construction for the United States Navy: Battleships—Ohio, 88 per cent.; Virginia, 55; Nebraska, 41.6; Georgia, 47.6; New Jersey, 52.1; Rhode Island, 54; Connecticut, 30.86; Louisiana, 40.56; Vermont, 4.6; Kansas, 5.2; Minnesota, 18.29; Mississippi, 0; Idaho, 0. Armored cruisers—Pennsylvania, 68.6 per cent.; West Virginia, 76.76; California, 50.5; Colorado, 73; Maryland, 71.22; South Dakota, 52.5; Tennessee, 19.5; Washington, 17. Protected cruisers—Denver, 96 per cent.; Des Moines, 99.5; Chattanooga, 72.6; Galveston, 73.5; St. Louis, 38; Milwaukee, 44.5; Charleston, 64.5. Gunboats—Duluth, 29.1 per cent.; Paducah, 25.5. Training ships—Cumberland, 26 per cent.; Intrepid, 9. Training brig—Boxer, 20 per cent. Torpedo-boats—Stringham, 93 per cent.; Goldsborough, 99; Blakely, 99; Nicholson, 99; O'Brien, 98.

Col. Edward A. Godwin, 9th Cav., was this week relieved from duty in command of the guard at the St. Louis Exposition and as the representative of the Army there and ordered to return to his regiment. The change was made upon the personal application of Colonel Godwin. Lieut. Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, 8th Cav., has been assigned to St. Louis as relief to Colonel Godwin. Colonel Godwin, it appears, requested to be relieved from duty at St. Louis several weeks ago on the ground that he was unable to come to a satisfactory understanding with the authorities of the Exposition in the matter of the appointment of the guards, who would be under his direct orders. Colonel Godwin naturally thought that he should have some say in the selection of these guards, and President Francis was unwilling to accord him this courtesy. Naturally Colonel Godwin asked for his relief.

In answer to a request for a decision as to classification of certain men who qualified as sharpshooters in record firing but failed above first class in estimating distances in the Department of Missouri, Major J. F. Guilfoyle, 13th U.S. Cav., Inspector of Small Arms Practice, U.S.A., says: "Estimating distances may precede or follow record practice at the option of the organization commander. In fact, where a man has qualified as sharpshooter after a lower qualification in estimating distance, he is given an opportunity later to qualify, if possible, as a sharpshooter in estimating distance."

The Navy Department has made arrangements for a series of thorough tests of the various systems of wireless telegraphy, the tests to take place between the New York Navy Yard and the naval wireless station at Navesink Highlands, N.J. The system which produces the best result will then be further tested between shore and ship, and then between ship and ship. From the installations already made on board ship the department continues to receive favorable reports, and it is hoped, as the result of all the trials which have been made that the department will be able to supply our ships with a thoroughly up-to-date outfit.

There is not the slightest disposition on the part of the Navy Department to make a favorable report on the bill for the reinstatement of the midshipmen of the first class who were dismissed from the Naval Academy last fall on the charge of hazing. It is admitted at the Department that there is no evidence to show that the hazing by these young men was brutal in any respect, but there is conclusive evidence showing that they violated the hazing regulations of the Academy. Secretary Moody is inclined to enforce the anti-hazing law in the strictest manner, and will make an unfavorable report on the bill to restore the young men.

Capt. C. D. Roberts, 7th U.S. Inf., Inspector of Rifle Practice in the Department of Texas, in an official communication says: "The reports of target firing of organizations in this department for the year 1903 show that the provisions of paragraph 29, G.O. 20, A.G.O., 1903, requiring pistol firing by certain officers and enlisted men of other arms than the Cavalry, have not, in every case, been carried out. The results of the target practice for the year seem to indicate that the training preliminary to range practice was not as carefully and thoroughly done as desirable."

Following the publication of the new Articles of War, a synopsis of which appeared in our issue of Jan. 23, the War Department has in press and nearly ready for publication the new regulations of the Army, of which we have received advance proofs. The new regulations contain eighty-seven articles and 1761 paragraphs, the same number as there were in the old regulations, and the changes are of moment to every officer and man in the Service. To familiarize itself with the new regulations will be one of the first tasks of the Army after their issue by authority.

The Army Ordnance Board has devised targets for sea-coast gun practice. The target for 6-pounder and 15-pounder rapid-fire guns is built of light boards in the form of a rectangle five by twenty feet and mounted on a boat-shaped pedestal target. For guns of all other calibers the target is a canvas pyramid with a flat peak, also mounted on a boat-shaped affair. Both targets are provided with appliances for towing and anchoring.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortification has made an allotment of \$20,881 for the purpose of determining by tests the relative efficiency of capped and uncapped projectiles for 12-inch coast defense guns. These important tests are to be held at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds and their result will be awaited with great interest by the Ordnance and Artillery officers of the Service. There is a great difference of opinion as to the relative efficiency of the two classes of projectile.

Effort are now being made to have a dual athletic meet in conjunction with the Olympic games at the St. Louis Fair, between the cadets of West Point and Annapolis, some time in the later part of May. The plan is to have the fifteen contests that are to comprise the Amateur Athletic Union championship, giving 5 to first, 3 to second, 2 to third and 1 to fourth, gold Olympic medals going to the winners, silver to second and bronze to third, and a trophy to the winning team.

In order to get three days' instruction in strategy and tactics, the first class of cadets from West Point will proceed to the battlefield of Gettysburg, Penn., on or about April 25, under the direction of the professor and five instructors of the department of civil and military engineering.

The House on March 18 disagreed to all of the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill and asked for a conference. Representatives Hull, of Iowa, Stevens, of Minnesota, and Hay, of Virginia, were appointed conferees on the part of the House.

A long list has been prepared at the War Department of officers of the Army detailed to inspect State militia organizations of twenty-one States. The names of these officers have already appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, under our Army head.

## REBUKED BY SECRETARY TAFT.

Secretary Taft has addressed the following self-explanatory letter to Mr. Fiske Warren, a prominent "anti-imperialist" of Boston:

Washington, D.C., March 8, 1904.

Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of February 27, in which you state that you learn that your friend, Senor Sixto Lopez, has been ordered deported from Manila on account of his refusal to take the oath of allegiance; that Senor Lopez has stated his reasons for refusing to take the oath in a letter which he has written to Governor Wright, a copy of which you enclose. Your letter asks that an exception be made in the case of Senor Lopez, on the ground that it would tend to bring about a better understanding should this policy of liberality and frankness be followed. You also take occasion to criticize the Government for the prosecution of so-called seditious plays, on the ground that that prosecution is a violation of free speech. Further, you tender a bond for any part of a hundred thousand dollars guaranteeing the harmless and peaceful conduct of Senor Lopez while in the Philippine Islands.

The letter of Senor Lopez does not set out the specific reason why he does not desire to take the oath required by act 265. Senor Lopez's attitude toward the present government of the Philippine Islands for a number of years has been well known, and from his attitude in this country and elsewhere it can hardly be denied that the Collector of Customs would have reasonable grounds for believing him guilty of having aided the insurrection. If Senor Lopez comes within the description of act 265, an act which is now the law of the Philippine Islands, I have no power to suspend its operation; neither has the Governor of the Philippine Islands. The Philippine Commission might repeal the act, but it has not yet thought it wise to do so. I know, therefore, no reason why Senor Lopez should be excepted from an act which applies to everyone coming within its terms. He is merely required to acknowledge the sovereignty and authority of the United States in the Philippine Islands and of the government constituted by the United States, and to swear that while in the islands he will support and maintain the same, and that he will not at any time hereafter, or at any place, aid, abet or incite resistance to the authority of the United States, or of the government established by the United States in those islands.

If he does not intend to do any of those things, I can really see no reason why he should not take the oath, acknowledging that he will not do them. If he hesitates to take the oath that he will not do those things, it is an indication that he intends to do so, or at least that he does not wish to put himself into an attitude where his doing some of them would be a violation of his oath. In view of these circumstances it seems to me that no ground is presented for making an exception in the case of Senor Lopez.

Your statement that free speech is not allowed in the Philippine Islands is not relevant to the matter of Senor Lopez's deportment from the islands, but perhaps may require an answer. The law of the Philippines prohibits the exhibition of those plays which tend to incite the people to violence against the government, and such prohibitions are not at all violations of the constitutional guaranties of free speech under any government. I have had no communication from Governor Wright upon this subject, and shall forward my correspondence with you to him for such action by the Commission as it may deem it proper to take. Very respectfully,

WM. H. TAFT, Secretary of War.

## NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Further hostilities between the United States troops and the Moros in the Island of Mindanao are reported in the following despatch dated Manila, March 13, from Major General Wade, commanding the Philippine Division, to the War Department: "Major Gen. Leonard Wood reports attack on reconnoitring force east of Cottabato by strong party Moros made hostile by passage of anti-slavery law. Moro position shelled and Moros flanked. Outworks taken were strong and well constructed. Cannon captured; twenty-one old Spanish pieces and thirty-three lantakas, also large quantities ammunition and supplies. No casualties on our side."

The above despatch indicates that this latest outbreak of the Moros was prompted by the abrogation of what is known as the Bates's treaty, made in 1899 with the Sultan of Sulu and his dattos. That treaty was abrogated by the following cablegram sent by the Secretary of War to Governor Wright of the Philippine Islands on March 2: "By order of the President you are directed to notify Sultan of Sulu and the dattos who signed the so-called Bates's treaty of Aug. 20, 1899, which was a modus vivendi and mere execution agreement, that in view of the failure on the part of the Sultan and the signing dattos to discharge the duties and fulfill the conditions imposed upon them by said agreement they have forfeited all right to the annuities therein stipulated to be paid to them and to all other considerations moving to them under agreement; that the treaty is abrogated and held for naught, and that as residents of the Moro Province in the Philippine Archipelago they are subject to the laws enacted therein under the sovereignty of the United States. Communicate this through Leonard Wood, Governor of the Province of Moro, and advise him of his acknowledgement of receipt and notification to the parties. Referring to telegram from this office of Jan. 30, if action has been taken under the same it is approved and should be immediately communicated to the Sultan of Sulu and the other parties as indicated above. The disturbances in the island of Jolo make necessary speedier action than was contemplated in above despatch."

In the course of a hearing before the House Committee on Insular Affairs on March 14, Secretary Taft said: "I am disappointed at this news from the Moro country because I supposed that the Moros of that district were in a condition where that sort of thing was not possible." The Secretary stated that the abrogation of the Bates's treaty was ordered because disturbances in the Jolo group indicated that the Moros had violated the terms of the treaty. Prompt action was taken, in preference to referring the matter to Congress, because of the continuation of the disturbances. President Roosevelt was consulted, and approved the action. Abolition of slavery in Jolo depends altogether on the desire of the slaves to be free. Under existing laws, they are free, but many prefer to remain in slavery. There will be no military operations for the purpose of emancipating them, but if they desire to be released from bondage they will be. The Sultan and his followers have received no money from the United States for nearly a year.

It is stated at the War Department that the policy of educating Filipino youths in the United States under a pledge to return and give as many years to the Government service as may be enjoyed in school at Government expense, will be encouraged by Secretary Taft, and carried on in the future on a larger scale. One hundred more young Filipinos are to be selected in a few weeks to be brought to this country.

The President has granted pardons to two Filipinos, Arturo Echelar and Elias Mendoza, who were convicted before a military commission of the murder of a native corporal of police. The pardon is granted on the recom-

mendation of the Filipino civil authorities, the Judge Advocate General of the Army and the Secretary of War, because the offence grew out of the insurrection and would have been included in the President's amnesty proclamation of July 4, 1902, except for the fact that the cases had gone to final trial.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The engagement of Miss Louise Strong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Strong of Aberdeen, Washington, and niece of Capt. J. D. Leitch, 25th Inf., to Lieut. Harry Surgisson Grier, 25th Inf., has been announced. The wedding will take place in the early summer at Fort Niobrara.

A pretty house wedding took place Wednesday, March 9 in Omaha, when Miss Grace Watrous, daughter of Major and Mrs. J. A. Watrous, was united to Dr. Harry Alden Foster. The ceremony, which was witnessed only by relatives, was performed by Rev. Hubert C. Herring of the First Congregational Church. Miss Louise Palmer of Minneapolis, was maid of honor and Mr. Frank Crawford of Omaha, acted as best man. The bride wore a dainty just gown, and carried American Beauty roses. Major Watrous gave the bride away. Dr. and Mrs. Foster will reside in Omaha after a brief wedding journey.

Mrs. Livingston, widow of the late Col. LaRhett L. Livingston, U.S.A., announces the marriage of her daughter, Laura, to Dr. Donald M. McDonald of Wilmington, Del., by Rev. Dr. Wolfe, at Wilmington, July 1, 1903.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Burton have issued invitations to the wedding reception of their daughter, Kathro Larrabee, and Lieut. George Mason Lee, 4th U.S. Cav., on Monday evening, April 4, at 9.30 o'clock, at The Highlands, Washington, D.C.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ruth McNutt to Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, jr., 12th U.S. Cav. Miss McNutt is a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William F. McNutt, and is well known in society. Lieutenant Lee is a son of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A. No date has been set for the wedding.

The engagement is announced of 1st Lieut. C. M. Wesson, 8th Cav., to Miss Annie Davis, daughter of Judge Advocate General George B. Davis of the Army. Lieutenant Wesson is now on duty as an instructor at West Point. The date for the wedding has not yet been definitely determined.

The announcement has been made of the approaching marriage of Miss Jessie Campbell Moore and Mr. Colby M. Chester, jr., son of Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N. The wedding will take place at St. Bartholomew's church, New York, April 20.

Miss Veta Eleanore McClure, daughter of Mrs. William J. McClure and Lieut. Leon Roscoe Partridge, 15th U.S. Cav., stationed at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., were married March 2 at the Westminster chapel in Independence, Mo. The Rev. C. C. McGinley performed the ceremony. Only relatives and close friends witnessed the ceremony. The church was decorated elaborately with flags, which formed a canopy under which the ceremony was performed. Jonquils against a background of palms gave the touch of yellow in deference to the Cavalry colors. The bride wore her traveling gown of brown velvet with hat to match of brown straw and mouseline. There were no attendants. There was a very informal reception after the marriage at the home of Mrs. L. B. Powell in North Liberty street. Lieut. and Mrs. Partridge left the same evening for a short wedding journey and will be at home after March 26, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Comdr. Charles E. Colahan, U.S.N., who died at Lambertville, N.J., after a long illness, was born in Pennsylvania, and entered the Naval Academy July 21, 1865, and was graduated June 4, 1869. He served in various parts of the world, and reached the grade of commander in July 1900. His total sea service was 19 years and 6 months. The funeral took place from the Naval Academy chapel, Annapolis, Md., on March 14, the interment being in the Naval cemetery. The services at the chapel were conducted by Chaplain Henry H. Clark, U.S.N. All of the officers and civilian professors attached to the Naval Academy were also in attendance, and marched in a body to the cemetery. A number of friends of the deceased commander of Annapolis attended the services at the chapel. The funeral escort from the chapel to the cemetery consisted of the brigade of midshipmen under command of Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Fullam, U.S.N., headed by the Naval Academy Band and a body of seamen. The pallbearers were as follows: Honorary, Comdr. Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., Comdr. William F. Halsey, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. W. C. P. Muir, U.S.N., Professors Philip R. Alger and Nathaniel M. Terry, U.S.N., and Lieut. W. H. G. Bullard, U.S.N.

Major Douglas M. Scott, U.S.A., retired, died at Old Point Comfort, Va., March 13. He was a native of Massachusetts and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Army from Pennsylvania in June 1867, and assigned to the 4th Cavalry. He was transferred to the 1st Infantry in Sept. 1869, was promoted Captain in Feb. 1884, and was retired with the rank of Major on account of disability in the line of duty, June 10, 1896. His remains were brought to Washington and were buried at the National Cemetery, Arlington, on March 16, 1904, with simple military honors.

Charles K. Coulling, who died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 26, in the 34th year of his age, was a brother of Capt. William M. Coulling, U.S.A.

Miss Meredith Quinan, daughter of Lieut. Johnstone H. Quinan, Rev. Cutter Service, died at Asheville, N.C., March 11.

Mrs. Sarah J. B. Pell Hinton, wife of Major Charles B. Hinton, U.S.A., retired, died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 29. Funeral services were held in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York City on March 2.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith, mother of Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., retired, died March 10, 1904, at Portsmouth, Ohio.

The Duke of Cambridge, who died in London on March 17, was a cousin of the late Queen Victoria and was born March 26, 1819. His title died with him, his sons being born of a morganatic marriage, and his death places at the King's disposal a field marshal's baton as well as a vacancy in the Order of the Garter. The late Duke entered the army at an early age, was promoted major general in 1854 and was placed in command of

the two brigades of Guards and Highlanders, with whom he served for a short time in the Crimean War. He relinquished that command on account of ill health, and in due course was made general and field marshal, succeeding Lord Hardinge as commander in chief in 1895 and continuing in that capacity until 1895. He was a brave officer though not a brilliant one, and in spite of a tempestuous temper and a manner more than brusque, he was popular alike with officers and with rank and file. His personal bearing was extremely striking, and in stature and appearance he was confessedly the handsomest figure in the British royal family.

Mrs. Clara Reeves Buck Du Bois, wife of the late Medical Inspector, Francis Du Bois, U.S.N., and mother of Paym. Barron P. Du Bois, U.S.N., died March 4, 1904, at Washington, D.C.

Matthias Day, father of Major Matthias W. Day, U.S.A., died March 4, 1904, at Mansfield, Ohio.

Mrs. W. E. Pasmore, sister of Major Cyrus S. Radford, U.S.M.C., died at Houston, Texas, March 3, 1904.

Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Reade Catlin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., died at The Hague, Holland, this week, and their deaths were attributed to morphine poisoning, says a cable despatch. Mr. Catlin was a son of the late Major Lynde Catlin, U.S.A. Lynde C. Catlin, jr., brother of the dead man, who lives with his widowed mother at No. 539 First street, Brooklyn, said that none of the information he had received would seem to indicate that morphine had caused the death of Mr. and Mrs. Catlin.

The Navy Department on March 17 received a telegram from Mare Island, Cal., telling of the death of Comdr. William E. Sewell. He was fifty-two years old and had just been invalided home from Guam, where he was Naval Governor and commander of the station ship Supply. He had suffered from appendicitis, complicated by stomach disorders. He is survived by three children, his wife having died less than a year ago. Commander Sewell was born at Colchester, N.Y., and was appointed to the Naval Academy from that State in 1867, being graduated June 6, 1871. He served subsequently on the European and home stations in the Congress, the Wash, the Plymouth and the Ticonderoga. He was later assigned to coast survey duty and to the Pacific Station, where he was part of the time in command of the Alarm, one of the old torpedo-boats. He also served at the naval observatory, at the Mare Island Navy Yard and on the U.S.S. Petrel, the Marion, the Montgomery, the Topeka, and the Abarenda. During the Spanish War he was executive officer of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. Before being ordered to Guam as Governor he was at the Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy Yard.

Major W. H. Bean, U.S.A., Chief Commissary, Department of the Missouri, committed suicide March 17 at Fort Crook, Neb., by shooting himself through the head. Major Bean had been ordered to the Philippines for service, and he had, it is said, expressed himself as very loath to go, but no thought of his suicide had been entertained by his friends. Just after breakfast, and while his trunks were being taken to the station to start for the Philippines, he asked his wife to play the piano. While she was doing so he stepped into the next room and shot himself with a revolver. He died instantly. Major Bean had made a study of cheap rations for soldiers. He had been acting queerly for several months it is stated. Major Bean entered the U.S.M.A. as a cadet July 1, 1882, and was graduated July 1, 1886, and assigned to the 2d Cavalry. He was appointed to the Subsistence Department in July, 1900. He was born July 25, 1861, and was a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of the high school at Norristown, Pa., and the Law Department, University of Pennsylvania.

## PERSONALS.

Colonel Pratt, U.S.A., has been visiting St. Augustine, Fla.

Pay Insp. Livingston Hunt, U.S.N., has returned to Washington, D.C., from a tour of sea duty.

Mrs. Porter, wife of Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., has left Washington for a visit of a few days to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Reyburn, sister of General Crozier, U.S.A., entertained at a beautiful luncheon on Monday, March 14, at her home in Washington.

Mrs. Flake, the widow of Lieut. C. W. Flake, U.S.A., recently killed by Moros in the Philippines, will make her home in Jasper, Pickens county, Georgia, for the present.

Brig. Gen. J. H. Smith, U.S.A., who was at Mentone, France, March 3, expects to spend the coming summer in Italy, and his address will be Care Brown, Shipley and Company, 123 Pall Mall, London, S.W. Mrs. Smith accompanies him.

Among the recent and most attractive dinners was one at The Highlands, Washington, D.C., Senator Mitchell of Oregon being host. The guests were Senator and Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. Walter S. Crosley, Miss Rasmussen of Denmark, Mr. Harvey Scott, Mr. Whitney Boise and Mr. Huber of Oregon.

Mrs. Field, wife of Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Field, U.S.N. with her young daughter, has returned from the Philippines and is now with her family in Baltimore, Md. Commander Field is expected home some time during the present spring, he having served a full tour of duty on the Asiatic Station. He is at present attached to the Kentucky.

Mrs. Evans, wife of Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, U.S.N., who has been in Japan for upwards of two years past, has arrived at Paris on her way to the United States in anticipation of the return of the Admiral from his tour of duty on the Asiatic Station. Mrs. Evans is accompanied by her daughter and son-in-law, Mrs. and Mr. Sewell.

Mrs. Richardson Clover, who came to the Ponce de Leon on Sunday, says the Tatler of St. Augustine, Fla., has continued her journey to Palm Beach, where she will remain some time. She, too, entertains very delightfully in her Washington home, as she did while living in London, while her husband was naval attaché at the American Embassy, where her home was one of the most delightful in London.

"Miss Juanita DaCosta Humphrey," says Washington Life, "is one of the two daughters of the Quartermaster General of the Army. Her pronounced brunette type and a certain unusual piquancy of manner and voice seem to be the inheritance from those far-off Spanish DaCostas—a name slightly perverted in its Americanization. Miss Humphrey made her debut in Washington and now, after the gaiety of winters in Havana and Manila, comes back to Washington, as her father is stationed here."

Miss Almy, daughter of the late Admiral J. J. Almy, U.S.N., is visiting friends in Philadelphia, Pa.

Gen. James Oakes, U.S.A., and Mrs. Oakes are occupying their apartment in the Portland, Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N., naval attaché at Paris and St. Petersburg, will return to Paris on March 19 from St. Petersburg.

Medical Director N. McP. Ferebee, U.S.N., has been granted six months sick leave. He has been on duty in the navy yard, Washington.

Among the officers of the marine battalion which left for the Philippines recently is Lieut. Richard B. Creecy, U.S.M.C., of Washington, where his family is well known.

Because he has not served his eight years, the Navy Department has refused to accept the resignation of Midshipman Vestal P. Coffin, a member of the third class at the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Beach Grant, sister of the late Capt. Scott Stuart, U.S.A., has returned to Washington with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Thropp after a stay of several weeks at Palm Beach, Fla.

Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Bell gave a beautiful dinner in Washington to quite a number of their old friends on March 12 which, being the occasion of a double anniversary, is always celebrated by them.

Lieut. L. H. Everhart, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the Newport, has been detached from that vessel on account of sickness, and will undergo treatment in the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mrs. Hugh D. Berkeley, Miss Kitty Berkeley and Miss Bland, sailed from New York March 19 for London. Their address is care of Morgan, Hargreaves and Co., 31 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France.

Miss Julia Hunt, of New York, is in Washington visiting her aunts, Miss Floride P. Hunt and Mrs. Biscoe, at 1406 R.L. avenue. Miss Hunt is a niece of the late Hon. William H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy.

Col. J. W. Powell, U.S.A., on duty with the National Guard of Louisiana, has changed his station to New Orleans, where, with Mrs. Powell and her sister, Mrs. Dorsey Claggett, apartments have been taken at 2236 St. Charles avenue.

Lieut. Newton A. McCully, U.S.N., naval attaché with the Russian navy, arrived at St. Petersburg, Russia, March 15. The authorities have granted his credentials, but have not yet arranged for his transportation. Lieutenant McCully probably will leave St. Petersburg early in April.

Among the papers submitted to the Naval Institute in competition for the annual prize was one by Medical Inspr. Howard E. Ames, U.S.N., under the title "A Plea for the Higher Physical, Moral and Intellectual Standard of the Personnel of the Navy." This able paper was awarded honorable mention and will be published in the Transactions of the Institute.

The following Navy officers have become members of The Navy Mutual Aid Association: Lieuts. Watt T. Cluervius and A. Theodore Long, Passed Asst. Surg. Ralph W. Plumber, Ensign Fred T. Howard, Capt. Philip Sheridan Brown, U.S.M.C.; 2d Lieuts. Walter A. Howard, Percy F. Archer, Seth Williams, Charles F. Williams and H. T. Swain, U.S.M.C.

The War Department has received the proceedings and findings of the court which recently tried at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Mills, jr. on the charge of duplication of his pay accounts and misstatement of facts. The court found the officer guilty and he has been sentenced by the court to dismissal from the Army. The case is now before the Judge Advocate General of the Army for final recommendation to the Secretary of War.

Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, U.S.N., talked about Arctic exploration before the University Club, New York city, March 5. He outlined the plan which he would pursue in making his next attempt to reach the pole if the necessary sum of money (\$200,000) were supplied. He would establish a winter base of operations within 500 miles of that point, and then push on with dogs. For the first stage of the journey he wants a powerful steel sheathed steamer, as solid as oak and steel can make her.

Gen. Hugh Judson Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, a noted Cavalry leader in the Civil War, and father-in-law of Capt. W. C. Rafferty, U.S.A., is assured now of a place in New Jersey's Hall of Fame. A life-size oil painting of the General has been completed by Artist Henry Harrison of Jersey City to be placed in the gallery of notables in the State House in Trenton. Few Jersey-men enjoyed President Lincoln's confidence and aroused his admiration to a greater degree than Hugh Judson Kilpatrick. His life is a story of daring achievements and conspicuous services.

Capt. Grote Hutchison, 6th Cav., General Staff, has been assigned to duty as special assistant to Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, and now occupies a desk in his office. Captain Hutchison arrived at the War Department this week and immediately assumed his new duties. Lieut. Col. Henry A. Greene, secretary of the General Staff, has his desk in the room with Major General Gillespie. The work performed by Colonel Greene since he has been secretary of the General Staff has on several occasions elicited the praise of his superiors. He has done much toward perfecting the organization of the General Staff on its present efficient basis.

An article in the Cleveland Marine Review for March 10 is devoted to Capt. John W. Collins, Engineer-in-Chief, Revenue Cutter Service. It is accompanied by an excellent likeness. In speaking of Captain Collins, the Review, among other things, says: "One of the most agreeable men in the public life of Washington is Capt. John W. Collins, the engineer-in-chief of the United States Revenue Cutter Service. He was born in New York city on Jan. 29, 1845. After attending the public schools of his native city and serving an apprenticeship in the shops of the South Brooklyn Steam Engine and Boiler Works, he was at the early age of nineteen years appointed as a 3d assistant engineer in the United States Navy and at once assigned to duty on the United States frigate Wabash. While attached to that vessel he saw considerable active duty and took part in both battles of Fort Fisher. He was subsequently transferred to the gunboat Tacony, which vessel was engaged in duty in the sounds of North Carolina until the sounds of North Carolina until the close of the war. Receiving an honorable discharge from the volunteer navy he was commissioned a 2d assistant engineer in the Revenue Cutter Service on April 7, 1866. He rapidly rose through the various grades in this service until he was made a chief engineer on July 18, 1878."

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Fred Van S. Chamberlain, U.S.A., at Fort Russell, Wyo., March 9.

Mrs. Douglas, of Detroit, is visiting her brother, Major John Biddle, U.S.A., and Miss Susan I. Biddle at their home, 1517 L street, N.W., Washington.

Mrs. Edward N. Eberle, wife of Lieutenant Eberle, U.S.N., has left for Florida, where she will remain until the sailing of the squadron for European waters.

Capt. Harry M. Hallock, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hallock are in Washington for a short visit. Mrs. Hallock is the daughter of Major Halford, paymaster, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee, U.S.A., expects to leave Washington within ten days with a purpose of spending the summer on the Atlantic coast near Boston.

Mrs. F. C. Van Vliet is visiting Mrs. Stewart Van Vliet at her home, 819 15th street, N.W., Washington. Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Van Vliet have passed the winter in Shrewsbury, N.J.

The New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War will hold its last informal dinner of the season at Café Martin on Thursday evening, March 24, at 7 o'clock. It is expected that several prominent speakers will address the commandery.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee and her daughter, Miss Anne Lee, who have been at Chickamauga Park, Ga., were to leave there this week for their home in Virginia, before going to Washington for the wedding of General and Mrs. Lee's son, Lieut. George Mason Lee, to Miss Burton, which will take place on Easter Monday.

But little is known as to the illness of Comdr. W. H. Beeher, U.S.N., who has been ordered to the Mare Island Hospital for treatment on surgeon's certificate of disability, but that it is severe is apparent from the fact that he will remain at the hospital for several weeks.

Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Taylor, Captain Swift and Commandant Gleeves, U.S.N., called on President Palma at Havana, Cuba, March 12, and a banquet was tendered the party at which United States Minister Squiers presented Secretary Loomis, of the State Department, to President Palma.

Surg. L. W. Sprattling, U.S.N., who, after a tour of duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, has been assigned to duty on the Isthmus of Panama in connection with the marine battalion with station at Panama city, has made a specialty of tropic diseases for several years, and his detail is regarded as most excellent from every point of view.

The friends of Lieut. Comdr. A. F. Fechteler, U.S.N., will be pleased to note his orders to duty in the office of Naval Intelligence in Washington. He has, until recently, been on duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco. Commander Fechteler is an old hand at the duties of the Naval Intelligence Office, and his return to that office will be agreeable to all concerned.

A general shaking up among the lighthouse inspectors throughout the country seems to be in progress just now, among the changes being that of Comdr. Perry Garst, U.S.N., who is to be relieved by Comdr. Theodore Porter, U.S.N. Commander Garst's district has been the tenth, with headquarters at Buffalo, N.Y. Commander Garst is in bad health and will be granted a sick leave before assignment to sea duty.

Major Thomas Wood is promoted to be lieutenant colonel, and Capt. Robert McM. Dutton to be major, as the result of the retirement of Col. William F. Spicer, U.S.M.C., under the thirty year's service clause. Colonel Spicer, who was on duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, was under orders to proceed to duty in the Philippines. He had recently settled down comfortably in New York and rather than leave his family so soon after taking up his duties there he decided to retire.

The Army Co-operative Fire Association last week paid to Lieut. Thomas H. Jennings, 7th Cav., \$300 for a loss from fire which he sustained recently at Camp George H. Thomas. This officer had been insured in the association but a short time. Since the first of the year more than a hundred new members have been added and its present reserve fund is in the neighborhood of \$14,000. It is expected that by the end of the current month the total membership will have reached 1,000 members. This is by fifty members larger than it has ever been in its history.

The second of a series of dances at Fort Strong, Mass., given under the auspices of the Fort Strong Social Club, was held on Saturday evening, March 12, and proved a decided success, writes a correspondent. The committee on arrangements, by their indefatigable exertions, had arranged everything to the satisfaction of the guests, even to the minutest detail. The walls of the barracks were artistically arranged with vari-colored bunting and flags. The music furnished was of a high order, and the musicians were selected from the members of the 10th Artillery band, at Fort Banks, Mass. There were about 150 visitors from Boston and vicinity, and also from Portland, Me., and even so far south as Connecticut. Owing to the inclement weather, several of the invited guests hesitated about taking a trip down the harbor. The Club is anticipating giving another social and dance on April 9. The new committee is at work planning the affair and will use every effort to make the occasion an enjoyable one. Arrangements are under way for a field day on Memorial Day and a minstrel show in the evening.

"There is great charm in being in the vicinity of an Army post," Town and Country says. "At Old Point Comfort, people live in one; the hours are marked off by the notes of the bugle, and one learns, insensibly, to walk to the time of martial music. Just now, the young officers of the Artillery School are bending all their energies towards preparation for the examinations, which are going on, and their absence from the social gatherings of the Chamberlin has been noticeable. One hears 'Ballistics' talked of now in little coteries, at after dinner coffee, instead of the lighter topics that usually accompany the post-prandial cigar. The interest in this abstruse subject is not confined to the candidates for promotion, but is shared largely by the young wives and sweethearts. Many a fair maiden's future hangs in the balance, till promotion comes. Only the other day this condition was mentioned as attached to the sanction of an engagement between the daughter of a naval officer of very high rank and a young artilleryman who has yet to win a bar on his shoulder straps. The dances at the Chamberlin are always well attended, and there is never any scarcity of men. The girls generally have to divide up the dances among several insistent partners. Mrs. Marshall, wife of Lieut. Richard Coke Marshall, entertained at cards in their quarters inside the fort last week. The games were played with great spirit, and the first two prizes were won by Mrs. Harvey L. Wilson and Miss Laura Mitchell."

Mrs. Slocum, wife of Major Herbert Slocum, U.S.A., has been visiting Mrs. William E. Almy at the home of the latter in Philadelphia, Pa.

The friends of Mrs. Miles, wife of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, are pained to hear that she is again confined to her home by illness.

The friends of Lieut. A. S. Halstead, U.S.N., express considerable anxiety on account of the obstinate illness from which he is and has been suffering, and regret that he has been compelled to ask for a prolonged sick leave on surgeon's certificate of disability, which has been granted to him.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles W. Dyson, U.S.N., at present on duty on the U.S.S. Raleigh, has been awarded the prize of \$75, gold medal and life membership by the American Society of Naval Engineers, for the best prize essay. The paper of Commander Dyson was entitled "Screw Propellers of U.S. Naval Vessels."

A telegram from San Francisco announces that Lieut. G. S. Richards, 23d U.S. Inf., and Lieut. F. B. Neilson of the 12th U.S. Cavalry, arrived at San Francisco March 15 from Manila on the transport Thomas under arrest to appear before a General Court-Martial at San Francisco, charged with having duplicated their pay accounts.

Lieut. G. C. Sweet, U.S.N., at present at Waterloo, N. Y., is about to depart for California to install the wireless telegraph instruments on the Pacific coast, then to Philippines, China, Japan, Guam and the Hawaiian Isles, to establish the land stations and to install the instruments on the ships of the Asiatic fleet. This duty will probably take a year or two.

For his valuable services during the recent epidemic of measles and smallpox at Guantanamo, Surgeon Carl D. Brownell, U.S.A., attached to the naval training station at that place, has been officially commended in a letter to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery from the fleet surgeon, and will shortly receive a letter of commendation from the Surgeon General of the Navy.

Mrs. Timmons, wife of Ensign John W. Timmons, U.S.N., who spent the last six weeks with her parents, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, has now gone to join her husband at Pensacola, Fla. Ensign Timmons is on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the battleship squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, and will be for some time in the immediate vicinity of the Pensacola naval station.

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, commanding the Department of the Lakes, has forwarded to the War Department, approved, the court-martial findings in the case of 1st Lieut. Frank Pratt, 1st Inf., who was recently tried at Fort Wayne, Mich., for debt and other financial irregularities. Lieutenant Pratt has been sentenced to dismissal from the Service, and his case is now before the War Department for further action. Charges have also been preferred against him for alleged misconduct while stationed in the Philippines.

Chairman Newlin, of the State Prohibition Committee of Indiana, predicts that Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, will be nominated for President by the Prohibition National Convention, which meets in Indianapolis June 29. He says: "As a vigorous opponent of the Army canteen and an enemy of Roosevelt and friend of the Southern Democrats, General Miles will be sure to poll 2,000,000 votes." "I should like no better close to my public life," General Miles is reported to have said, "than the nomination for the Presidency as a Prohibitionist."

The members of the New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War will have their next informal dinner at the Café Martin, Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, New York, on Thursday, March 24, at 7 p. m. This will be the last of the series of these informal dinners of the Commandery Chapter Regent. The musicale, which was arranged by evening is anticipated. It is intended to have short, informal speeches after the dinner, with music, singing and other entertainment between the speeches. Among the invited guests expected to be present are Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Col. W. C. Church and Mr. B. F. Keith.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, 28th Inf., addressed a very large audience in the auditorium of the Y.M.C.A. at San Francisco on the evening of March 8. His subject was: "The Philippines, Their People, Products and Prospects." He spoke for over an hour, commanding close attention to the end, and was warmly congratulated by ministers, teachers and business men who pronounced the effort not only highly instructive in its presentation of facts, but free from a tone of complaint or criticism which has so often characterized discussions of Philippine problems. While speaking of conditions in the Southern Islands, Chaplain Bateman illustrated his remarks by introducing an impersonated Moro Sultan in full dress and completely armed with peculiar weapons. The "made-up" Sultan was warmly applauded.

The Army and Navy Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution gave a reception and musicale on Thursday evening, March 10, at the residence of Mrs. West, 1312 Roanoke street, Washington, D.C., which was attended by about 200 of the most prominent members and their guests. Mrs. West received, assisted by Mrs. Hirschel Main, State Regent, and Mrs. Allen, Chapter Regent. The musicale, which was arranged by Mrs. Romeyn, wife of Major Henry Romeyn, and announced by Captain Baird, U.S.N., was, to judge from the many beautiful floral tributes, thoroughly and enthusiastically appreciated. The house was tastefully decorated with many flowers as well as interesting historical naval and military relics, the supper table with its large centerpiece of a model of the famous old frigate Constitution being especially attractive and pretty. Mrs. Pratt Mannix and Mrs. Edwards did the honors of the supper table, which was most bountifully provided and beautiful with flowers.

At the annual encampment of Grand Army Posts at St. Augustine, Fla., March 13, Col. R. H. Pratt, U.S.A., noted for his work among the Indians, especially at the Carlisle, Pa., school, was present at the morning session, and made an appropriate talk to the "boys." He was quite at home in old Fort Marion, as he brought there the first Indians (some twenty years ago), held as prisoners within its walls. Capt. Henry Marcotte, U.S.A., retired, was elected commander. The Savannah News referring to the encampment says: "The greatest credit is due, however, to Captain Marcotte for the admirable manner in which he managed the whole affair, and his unanimous election as department commander was a most hearty and sincere tribute to his arduous labors and unselfish devotion to the comforts of his old comrades. Florida has never enjoyed a more delightful or successful Grand Army Encampment, and delegates and visitors alike will spread abroad the fame of this city as a most hospitable entertainer."

Capt. G. P. Cotton, U.S.A., has left Augusta Ga., for Washington, D.C., where he should be addressed at the Arlington Hotel.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson have moved into their quarters at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., where Lieutenant Commander Anderson is stationed on duty.

Gen. J. W. Barlow, U.S.A., and wife, and Mrs. F. H. Arms, widow of Paymaster Arms, U.S.N., accompanied by their mother, Mrs. P. C. Turner, are spending some weeks at the Grafton, Washington, D.C.

The application of Capt. J. K. Cogswell, U.S.N., for retirement with the rank of rear admiral after forty years' creditable service, is now before the Navy Department and will probably be acted upon next week.

Capt. John A. Lockwood, U.S.A., retired, will deliver a lecture in Institute Hall, Jay street, near York street, Brooklyn, N.Y., April 19. His subject will be "From California to Luzon on an Army Transport," and stereoscopic views will be given.

Major Thomas U. Raymond, Medical Department, U. S.A., with Mrs. Raymond and their two daughters will reside at the Usona Hotel, Kingshighway and McPherson avenue, St. Louis, Mo., after April 1, Major Raymond having been ordered to St. Louis for special duty in a sanitary capacity at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Sergt. William Theodore Brooks, U.S. Marine Corps, says a Washington despatch, who was tried by a court-martial at the navy yard, New York, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline in connection with the explosion in the powder magazine on Iona Island in the Hudson River, was convicted and sentenced to dismissal and to imprisonment for one year.

Gen. Horace H. Thomas, formerly State Senator, Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives in 1881, prominent in Grand Army Circles in Chicago, and until lately United States Appraiser, died in the office of J. E. Abell, a lawyer, of No. 152 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill., March 17. General Thomas served as adjutant general under Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, in the Civil War.

Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary will know within the next two weeks whether it will be feasible to make his expedition to the Arctic. He has raised within a few thousand dollars of the amount necessary to finance his expedition and if the remainder is forthcoming within the next two weeks, immediate preparations for his departure will be begun. In case the money is not raised in time he will postpone his trip until next summer.

Secretary Taft has this week had before him the case of Horace Higgins, the enlisted man who last fall was examined for a commission in the Army and who after having passed satisfactorily, was accused of conduct of such a character as to preclude his being commissioned an officer in the Army. The matter at that time was acted upon by Secretary Root, who, after going into the case with care, decided that the evidence against the young man was of such a nature that a commission could not be given him. Secretary Taft has refused to reverse the action taken by his predecessor, although he has given the case careful thought.

The following appointments have been made to the Military Academy: Robert S. Simons, Charleston, S.C.; George C. Bowen, alt., Columbia, S.C.; Gibbs Sykes, alt., Sykesland, S.C.; James L. Clare, New York city; J. M. Callahan, alt., New York city; John F. Curry, alt., New York city; J. F. Connelly, Jersey City, N.J.; R. W. Gunther, New Jersey; A. M. Templeton, Bloomfield, Ind.; George L. Sharp, alt., Port Wayne, Ind.; Chas. C. Ross, alt., Richmond, Ind.; C. L. Sturtevant, Wisconsin; W. L. Heiberg, alt., LaCrosse, Wis.; S. M. Walmsley, alt., Eau Claire, Wis.; H. C. Bradley, alt., Forman, N. D.; A. D. Barnhard, Ogden, Utah; J. H. Bell, Muskegon, Mich.

Medical Inspr. S. H. Dickson, U.S.N., in a communication dated U.S.F.S. Kearsarge, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, March 3, 1904, calls attention to the excellent work recently performed by Carl D. Brownell, Surgeon, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Amphitrite, in the organization of the extemporized floating hospital of barges in the above harbor, and his unremitting and skillful professional care of the cases of measles, numbering twenty-six, transferred there from the U.S.S. Maine and U.S.S. Yankee. Medical Inspector Dickson also says: "It was no easy task, and Dr. Brownell showed both ingenuity and good judgment in its successful accomplishment. With the co-operation of the commandant of the station he managed to construct with such rude appliances as were at hand a place which served the purpose most admirably, nothing being omitted which would add to the comfort of the patients, within the possibilities of the emergency, nor to the prompt effacement of this peculiarly contagious disease. I have the honor to state that in my opinion Dr. Brownell's services, intelligently and devotedly rendered, are deserving of commendation."

#### WEST POINT ATHLETICS.

The following are the results of the tenth annual indoor athletic meet, at West Point, N.Y., March 12, under the auspices of the Army Athletic Association:

Standing high jump, 1st, Wilson, A. H., Hammond, J. S., 4 ft. 8 in.; 2d, Tompkins, Beavers, 4 ft. 6 in.; broad jump, 1st, Hammond, J. S., 10 ft. 5 in.; 2d, Moose, 10 ft. 3-4 in.; 3d, Tompkins, 9 ft. 11-12 in.; shot put, 1st, Tompkins, 37 ft. 1-2 in.; 2d, Moose, 33 ft. 3-4 in.; 3d, Lane, 32 ft. 1 in.; pole climb, 1st, Turner, 5-4-5 sec.; 2d, Pritchett, 3d, Singles; fence vault, first class, 1st, Danford, 7 ft. 1 in.; 2d, Apderson, W. D. A., 6 ft. 11 in.; 3d, Tompkins, 6ft. 8 in.; second class, 1st, Meale, Turner, 6 ft. 8 in.; 2d, Armstrong, 6 ft. 7 in.; running high jump, 1st, Anderson, W. D. A., 5 ft. 4 in.; 2d, Pratt, J. S.; Beavers, 5 ft. 3 in.; first heat, tug of war, "1904" vs. "1905," won by "1904"; horizontal bar, 1st, Ward, R. T.; 2d, Armstrong; 3d, Westover; rope climb, 1st, Turner, 10-3-5 sec.; 2d, Westover; 3d, Gibson; side horse, 1st, Westover; 2d, Ward; 3d, O'Connor; second heat tug of war, "1905" vs. "1906," won by "1905"; flying rings, 1st, Armstrong; 2d, Ward; 3d, Westover; parallel bars, 1st, Ward; 2d, Armstrong; 3d, Westover; long horse, 1st, Ward, 2d, Armstrong; Westover; potato race, 1st, Copp, 35-4-5 sec.; 2d, Stillwell; 3d, Turner; 20-yard dash, in finals, Copp, Daly, Upham, Hammond, result, 1st, Daly, Hammond, 2-4-5 sec.; 2d, Upham; final heat tug of war, "1904" vs. "1905," won by "1904."

Officers of the competition: Referee, Capt. P. A. Murphy; judges of machine events, Capt. H. W. Miller, Lieut. L. B. Kromer, Lieut. H. Glade; judges of athletic events, Capt. P. B. Malone, Capt. E. L. King, Lieut. F. P. Lahm, Lieut. C. M. Wesson, Capt. Harold Hammond, Capt. H. C. Smith, Lieut. W. D. Connor, Lieut. W. R. Bettison; timekeepers, Capt. W. G. Sills, Lieut. Lytle Brown; starter, Rev. Herbert Shipman; announcer, Cadet G. R. Allin; scorer, Cadet W. F. L. Simpson.

#### WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Nothing has occurred since our report of March 5 to materially change the situation in the Far East. Japan has continued her persistent attacks upon Port Arthur with the apparent purpose of keeping the Russian vessels there so occupied that they will have no opportunity to interfere with her movement of troops and supplies to the Korean peninsula, and in the hope of ultimately capturing the place. The performance was varied March 6 by an attack upon Vladivostok, which failed to provoke a response from the Russians. The silence of the Russian forts is ascribed by some to the lack of ammunition. Neither there nor at Port Arthur have the Japanese shown any disposition to put their battleships at the hazard. They have bombarded from a safe distance and their heavy guns are reputed to have done much damage at Port Arthur and have added many killed and wounded to the Russian list of casualties. There is no sufficient evidence that the defenses of the place have suffered serious damage, and the Russians deny that such has been the case.

The Russians report that 200 shells were thrown into Port Arthur during the bombardment of March 10 which lasted four hours. Twenty-four 12-inch guns fired five rounds each. The Japanese say that the range and the effect of the shell was signalled by wireless telegraph from cruiser stations, due east from the entrance to the harbor and at right angles to the battleships. The Russians report that signals were made by traitors in their camp and they have hung four Chinamen and two Japanese who were caught making signals to the enemy. The Russians were sparing of their gun fire. A Russian authority is quoted as saying of the Japanese: "Their attacks are audacious, but always ineffective. The bombardments are always of the same fashion, at about the same hour, of about the same duration and in full daylight. Their strategy lacks variety. This probably is due to the comparative youthfulness of the Japanese naval organization."

From Japanese sources came stories of close encounters in Port Arthur outer harbor between their destroyers and those of the enemy with much display of heroism, in which of course they had the advantage. Such encounters are without practical results, however.

The Japanese claim to have sent cruisers into Tallien-Wan Bay and destroyed a signal station and mine depot at Shan-Shan-Tao.

The whereabouts of the Russian vessels which were in the harbor of Vladivostok at the outbreak of the war is unknown. They are the armored cruisers Grombol, Rossia and Rurik and the protected cruiser Bogatyr. The fact that nothing has been heard from them at sea would seem to indicate that they returned to Vladivostok after their brief raid along the northern coast of Japan, where they sunk a Japanese merchant vessel. When last heard from they were proceeding under stress of weather in the general direction of Vladivostok. An account of the attack upon this place is given in the following despatch from Viceroy Alexieff:

"Moukden, March 8.—I have the honor to communicate to your Majesty the following details of the bombardment of March 6:

"The enemy's squadron approached Vladivostok toward 11 o'clock in the morning, having passed near Askold Island. After several maneuvers, which involved changes in the squadron's order of battle, two cruisers were left to the north of the island and the remaining vessels of the squadron steamed along the coast of Ussuri Bay, parallel to the shore, and keeping about fifteen versts (approximately ten miles) therefrom.

"Upon arriving off Mount St. Joseph and the Ussuri Bay battery the squadron, preserving the same order, made toward the battery. The ships opened fire from both sides, evidently first using blank cartridges in order to warm their guns.

"At 1:35 p.m., when at a distance of eight versts (approximately five and one-quarter miles) from the shore, the leading ship opened fire with her forward guns, and then the entire squadron steamed along the shore, firing their port guns as they went. The enemy did not fire while turning. After the third turn the squadron, at 2:25 p.m., ceased firing and steamed off to the southward, about ten miles to the right of Askold Island, finally disappearing at 5:30 p.m.

"In all the enemy fired about two hundred shells, with no effect. No damage was done to the fortress or the intrenchments, and in the town and at other parts of the fortifications the damage was insignificant. The garrison is in excellent spirits, and the operations of preparing the batteries for action were carried out in perfect order."

A despatch to the Temps from St. Petersburg says that the landing of Japanese at Gensan is going on day and night. A majority of the troops landed there are going to Ping-Yang.

A Tokio correspondent of The London Times says a Japanese squadron took possession of Hai-Yang-Tao, one of the Elliot group of islands, on Feb. 29. They found only stores of coal and signalling flags there, the Russians having evacuated the island on Feb. 23.

A despatch dated Port Said, March 5, says: "The Russian squadron, commanded by Admiral Wirenus, consisting of a cruiser, a transport and eight torpedo-boats, sailed from here at 4 o'clock this afternoon."

An account of the fight in Chemulpo Bay, February 8, which comes from the Herald correspondent there, gives encouragement to the believers in battleships who do not yet pin their faith to torpedoes. The torpedo had a fair field, but accomplished nothing at Chemulpo, and the heavy guns did the work. The same would seem to be true of the recent attacks on Port Arthur, for we hear no further account of torpedo exploits there. In the affair of February 9 the Russians appear to have been caught napping and it is against a negligent enemy that the torpedo does its deadly work. The loss of the Russian torpedo-boat Skorri, by striking an unplaced mine at Port Arthur, is reported from Chefoo. Of the Chemulpo affair the Herald correspondent says: "About half-past two o'clock on Monday afternoon (Feb. 8), the Korietz weighed anchor and started for Port Arthur, carrying despatches from the Russian Minister, M. Pavloff, to Viceroy Alexieff. When about fifteen miles from Chemulpo anchorage, just at the entrance to the outer harbor, the Korietz met a fleet of two Japanese battleships, six cruisers, seven torpedo boats and five torpedo destroyers, which were conveying the transports Tairen and Haijo and carrying 2,500 troops under General Kigashi.

"It is learned from Russian sources that as the Korietz proceeded a Japanese torpedo boat crossed her bows, whereupon the Russian commander cleared his ship for action and a gun was accidentally discharged.

Immediately five of the torpedo boats left the main fleet and circled about the Korietz and discharged four torpedoes at her, all of which, it is asserted by the Russians, missed their mark. The Korietz stopped, turned about and returned at full speed to the anchorage inside the harbor close alongside the Variag and in the midst of the neutral war vessels lying there. The Japanese fleet followed without haste and came to anchor nearby at half-past six o'clock that evening.

"This Russian story is of importance, as it admits the firing of a shot by a Russian gunboat during the afternoon of Feb. 8, and which may possibly prove to be the first shot of the war. The torpedo discharges are not admitted by the Japanese, who during the night landed their troops and accoutrements from the three transports and by daylight the entire fleet had disappeared outside the harbor.

"The bravery of the Russian officers and crews cannot be overestimated. Cut off from every hope of escape, and with a larger and more powerful Japanese fleet lying at sea off the harbor to prevent succor reaching them from Port Arthur, they steamed out to do their best in the face of the heaviest odds that history records.

"The Variag led the way with her band playing the Russian national anthem and receiving vociferous cheers from all the neutral ships in port.

"The first shot in the action, fired from one of the large guns aboard the Japanese flagship Mikasa, struck the Variag amidships on the port side at the water line and disabled two of her boilers.

"The second big shot struck her just forward of the first, also at the water line, knocking port and starboard coal bunkers into one and listing the ship heavily to port, which depressed the port battery so much that it was rendered useless. The forward bridge was struck and twisted out of all recognition, killing or disabling several officers. Midshipman Count Nieto, who was standing on the bridge, was instantly killed.

"Another large projectile struck close to the after magazine, setting the ship afire. Altogether ten large projectiles hit the Variag and at fully a dozen places on the ship's sides were spots ten or a dozen feet in diameter that were riddled with fragments of the shells and shrapnel till the steel plates presented the appearance of a sieve.

"The Korietz was untouched. The Japanese Admiral evidently directed his attention to the faster Variag, using his long range great guns to disable her, keeping well away from the Korietz' eight-inch guns and depending on his ability to sink or capture her after disposing of the Variag.

"The Variag after less than an hour's fighting, in the midst of the rain of shot and shell poured into her from the Japanese ships, had not a gun left which could be worked, two of her boilers were useless and her engines could be worked only with difficulty. She was ablaze aft near the magazine, and on her decks lay 100 officers and men, dead and dying, out of her total complement of 540 men. She listed heavily to port as she turned back into the harbor, moving to the anchorage at about eight knots speed. She was followed by the Korietz, and they both anchored under the protection of the neutral war ships, a mile and a half from shore.

"The Japanese fleet did not pursue, but remained outside Round Island, at the inner harbor entrance. It is said that not one of the Japanese ships had been hit, though the distance at which they fought was only 3,000 yards. If this be true, it must be attributable to the condition of the Variag's battery or the port guns being put out of action in the first five minutes by the heavy list due to the inrush of water on that side, and to the deranged plane of fire of the starboard battery. Firing began at two minutes past noon and lasted exactly fifty minutes.

"Fully informed by the Japanese government that if a satisfactory reply was not forthcoming by a given date Japan would adopt her own course, Russia permitted two of her ships to lie unprotected for several days in Chemulpo Harbor, evidently not counting upon the quickness with which her enemy would strike or upon her boldness in landing troops on the west coast of Korea as far north as Chemulpo."

On land the Russians appear to be marking time while waiting for the transfer of troops from the west to the east. Unless the Japanese should leave some opening for them, they are not likely to force an issue until they have gathered an army in Manchuria sufficiently large to give them the advantage, to which their practically unlimited control of armed men should entitle them, and which they may be expected to secure in time. The Russians are learning the old lesson of war, that the advantage is with the antagonist "who gets the mostest men there the fustest." This advantage is thus far with the Japanese, whose prompt seizure of the control of the sea has enabled them to move large bodies of men over the comparatively short line of transportation between the Japanese and the Korean ports without interference by the enemy.

The Japanese are extending their movement toward the northern boundary of Korea along the Yalu and the Tuman Rivers. The Russians do not appear to have made any attempt to advance into Korea, such as their troops as have appeared there being Cossack scouts who have no force behind them.

Admiral Alexieff still continues to hold his position as Viceroy, and will retain his headquarters at Moukden. The control of the Russian army of the Far East has been transformed to General Kuropatkin, a former Minister of War, and one of the very ablest of Russian soldiers; determined and persistent and a man of experience in war against Asiatics. He is hastening by railroad to join the troops and is due at Moukden March 26. It will be some time after that before he is prepared for aggressive work, and the Japanese can hardly do more for some time than secure their hold on Korea. We do not, therefore, look for any serious encounters until the spring has well advanced. There will be wars and rumors of wars coming from various points, but nothing that will have any decisive result. The stories of trifling encounters here and there will be caught up as they have been thus far and distributed from the point at which they originate around the horizon like the echoes. They will afford newspaper sensation, but will give us but little data upon which to determine the actual condition of affairs.

It is interesting to follow the movements of the armies of Japan and China during the war between these countries ten years ago, over the territory which is again the seat of military operations in the Far East. In 1894, June 9, the first Chinese detachment landed at Asan, near the head of Prince Jerome Gulf, about 40 miles south of Seoul. The same day the Japanese landed 500 men from their fleet at Chemulpo, and moved to Seoul. These troops were soon relieved by others and by the beginning of July Japan had 6,000 men at Seoul and Chemulpo and 1,000 each at Fusan and Gensan on the east coast of Korea. The Japanese fleet was organized into a main and four auxiliary squadrons. The Japanese land forces were divided into three armies; one was sent against Wei-hai-

wei, another against Port Arthur and the third menaced Manchuria. July 25 Major General Oshima marched out of Seoul with 3,500 Japanese for Asan, where the Chinese were entrenched. From here he pressed on to Seikwan, several miles beyond Asan, where the Chinese were defeated. The Japanese fleet formed a screen, behind which the operation of landing troops in Korea went on. The temporary naval base was near the Kokun Islands and the vessels advanced as far as the line from Shan-tung Promontory to Cape Choppoki, even looking into Pingyang Inlet. About August 15 the Japanese marched against the Chinese assembled in some force at Pingyang, N. Korea. Other troops marching from Gensan effected a junction with one of the columns marching north from Seoul before Pingyang was reached. This united force was joined the latter part of August by other troops landed later in Chemulpo and Gensan. September 16 the Japanese occupied Pingyang, having driven the Chinese from the place on the 15th. At the Yalu the Japanese halted for reinforcements and to perfect their transport service. War vessels were sent up the Pingyang to co-operate with the army. September 17 occurred the battle of the Yalu. October 24 the first Japanese army commenced the passage of the Yalu about 25 miles above its mouth, near Wiju. The Chinese retreated toward Fung-Hwang-Chung on the main road to Moukden, and through Antong along the southern road to Takushan, 30 to 40 miles west of the Yalu River. Fung-Hwang-Chung was entered Oct. 31 without opposition. Thus it would appear that in 1894 five months were required for the Japanese advance to Fung-Hwang-Chung after the first landing of 500 men at Asan. June 9, 1894. In the latter part of February, 1895, the Japanese pushed on into Manchuria, advancing from Kaiping and Hai-chung, and captured, February 24, Taipingshan, a small town near Iuku, after some severe fighting. The next move was from Hai-chung to Niu-chwang, which was captured March 6, after a house to house fight. Iuku, the port of Niu-chwang, was occupied March 7 and Tien-chwang-tai captured March 9, 1895. Meanwhile an army prepared in Japan for an assault upon Port Arthur rendezvoused in Pingyang Inlet. Under protection of the fleet the first division of transports sailed Oct. 23, 1894, and landed without opposition 80 miles northeast of Port Arthur at Pitzewo, which was occupied the next day and an advance made to within thirty miles of Port Arthur at Kinchau, which was taken after an artillery duel of several hours. Talienwan Bay and Kerr Bay were captured and made the base of both army and navy. November 17 the march for Port Arthur began; the 18th the cavalry encountered the enemy eight miles north of Port Arthur; on Nov. 21, 1894, the general attack was delivered and Port Arthur occupied.

#### OFFICERS TO BE PROMOTED WHEN RETIRED.

We published last week the complete list of the retired officers of the Army, below the grade of brigadier general, who had Civil War service prior to April 9, 1865, exclusive of those who received an advance of grade on or since retirement, and of those retired under special acts of Congress. In addition to those officers the amendment to the Army Appropriation bill relative to advance of grade will, if adopted, promote the officers now on the active list whose names are given below for reasons stated:

Officers on the active list, below the grade of brigadier general, who had Civil War service prior to April 9, 1865, (exclusive of cadet service):

Colonels (45).—Adams, Alexander, Bubb, Caslar, Clem, Dudley, Dugan, Ennis, Ernst, Godfrey, Grimes, Hall, Heap, Hubbell, Jacobs, Jocelyn, Jones, Lebo, Lockwood, Lydecker, Markley, McGinness, Morton, Noble, O'Connell, Phipps, Pitman, Pond, Price, Ray, Regan, Roberts, Smart, Stickney, Suter, Sweet, Thomas, Thorp, Vogdes, Wallace, Ward, Whitall, Wilcox, Williams, Wood. Lieutenant Colonels (25).—Allison, Beck, Borden, Brush, Cooke, Davis, Fountain, Gardner, Godwin, Hodges, Humphreys, Hyde, Leary, Macklin, Miller, Osgood, Powell, Pratt, F. U. Robinson, W. W. Robinson, Jr., Schneck, Sears, Stanton, Shaler, Taylor, Turrell, Wood, Woodward. Majors (14).—Birkhimer, Bullis, Califf, Fuller, Hobbs, Hoskins, Howell, Hoxie, Marshall, Reed, Roach, Tweedale, Watrous, Wood. Captains (9).—Arnold, Becker, Coffin, Creagor, Fehet, Geary, Goodale, Sternberg, Swobe. Chaplains (4).—Nave, Potter, Robinson, Walkley. Officers on the retired list who served as cadets at West Point, New York, prior to April 9, 1865, (nineteen): Colonels.—Dempsey, Forbush, Hunter, O'Hara, Rodman, Stretch, Swigert. Lieutenant Colonels.—Craig, McLaughlin. Majors.—Mahan, Mallory. Captains (mounted).—Hinman, King, Maxon, Metcalfe, Walker. Captains (dismounted).—Bowen, Cotton. First Lieutenants (dismounted).—Johnson.

Officers on the active list below the grade of brigadier general who had service in the Navy during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865: Hickey, major; Smith, colonel.

Officers retired under special acts of Congress who had Civil War service (eight): Captains (mounted).—Dana, Dunkelberger, Williams. Captains (dismounted).—Geddes, Long, Stivers, Ten Eyck. 2d Lieutenant (dismounted).—O'Reilly.

Officers on the active list below the rank of brigadier general who had cadet service prior to April 9, 1865, (thirty-seven):

Colonels (ten).—Davis, Dunwoody, Greenough, Greer, Hall, Marshall, Merrill, Miller, Morris, Reade. Lieutenant Colonels (24).—H. M. Adams, M. B. Adams, Anderson, Davis, Handbury, Heath, Heuer, Hillis, Howe, Jones, Knight, Livermore, Lockwood, Lomia, McClellan, Miller, Pope, Quinn, Raymond, Richmond, Ruffner, Smith, Stanton, Thompson.

Majors (7).—Adams, Crawford, Willard.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, March 15, 1904.

Adjutant General, Washington: Transport Sheridan sailed March 15, for San Francisco, 36 enlisted men, 11th Cavalry, 380 casualties, 52 sick, 4 insane, 14 general prisoners, a battalion of constabulary. WADE.

Manila, March 13, 1904.

Adjutant General, Washington: Major General Leonard Wood reports attack on reconnoitering force east of Cottabato by strong party. Moros made hostile by passage anti-slavery law. Moros position shelled and Moros flanked; outworks taken, strong and well constructed cannon captured; twenty-one old Spanish, thirty-three lantakas, also large quantities ammunition and supplies. No casualties on our side. WADE.

San Francisco, Cal., March 15, 1904.

Adjutant General, Washington: Transport Thomas arrived San Francisco, March 14, with 11th Infantry, 610 men and following officers: Colonel Myer, Majors Jackson, Travis, Blanchford; Captains Vance, Wilder, Lee, Alexander, Heavey, Spence, Battle,

Wells, McGraw, Shelton, Longan, Chiles; Chaplain Stull; Lieutenants Macklin, Rowell, Parker, Furlow, deFunak, Myer, Johnson, Wilson, Errington, Kay, Jones, Finch, Delaplane, Stoll, Mackall, Dannemiller, Lyon, Farnum. Fourth, 24th, 30th, 47th companies, Philippine Scouts, 415 men; following officers accompanying: Major Carrington, 1st, Brady, 4th, Johnson, 25th Infantry; Lieutenants Reese, King, Dworak, Hoover, Dickson, McCue, Shea, Philippine Scouts; also following officers, Colonel Wygant, 2d Inf.; Lieutenant Colonel McCann, General Staff; Majors Lovering, Gale, inspectors general; Baxter, quartermaster; Chaplain Granville, 14th Cav.; Lieutenants Buck, Med Dept.; Richards, 2d, Colo, 27th, Tryman, 29th Inf.; Neilson, 12th, Bull, 13th Cav.; Willits, cook, Philippine Scouts, Von Shuster, Philippine Constabulary Contract Surgeons Allen, Norvell, Dennis, Goff, Feeney, Williams; 60 casualties, 43 sick, 4 insane, 23 short term, 42 discharged, 6 general prisoners from Honolulu. MACARTHUR, Commanding.

Omaha, Neb., March 17.

Second Battalion, 2d Infantry, eight officers, one contract surgeon, 232 men, Captain Brown, 2d Infantry, commanding, left Fort D. A. Russell, by marching, for Fort Logan, seven thirty a. m., March 17. WINT, Brigadier General.

## THE ARMY

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.  
Asst. Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

#### S.O., MARCH 17, WAR DEPARTMENT.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at St. Louis for the examination of officers of Corps of Engineers for promotion. Detail: Col. Oswald H. Ernst, C.E.; Major James L. Lusk, C.E.; Major Thomas L. Casey, C.E.; Major Richard W. Johnson, Surg., and Capt. Llewellyn P. Williamson, asst. surg. Capt. Graham D. Fitch, C.E., will report to Colonel Ernst for examination.

Major Webster Vinson, paymaster, will report to the Paymaster General for duty.

Capt. William M. Williams, retired, is at his own request relieved from duty at College Immaculate Conception, New Orleans.

Major John E. Baxter, Q.M., will proceed to Boston and assume charge of construction work at Forts Warren, Strong, Banks, Revere, Andrews and Standish, relieving Capt. Ira L. Fredendall, Q.M.

Capt. L. P. Williamson, asst. surg., relieved from duty Jefferson Barracks, April 15, and to report at St. Louis to Major R. W. Johnson, surgeon in charge of Medical Exhibit, as his assistant. (March 18, W.D.)

#### G.O. 42, MARCH 4, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the proclamation by the President relative to the neutrality of the United States during the war between Russia and Japan.

#### G.O. 45, MARCH 10, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Amends the trumpet call for "gallop" in the Cavalry Drill Regulations.

#### G.O. 46, MARCH 11, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Par. 15 of G.O. No. 5, H.Q.A., A.G.O., Feb. 2, 1901, is amended to read as follows:

15. Sales on credit.—When the commanding officer and council are agreed that it is to the true interest of the command, the former may authorize a credit at the exchange to any soldier in good standing. This will be given upon the request of the soldier in writing, approved by his company commander, and these credit checks will be carried on the accounts of the exchanges as "bills receivable" until paid. A man seeking credit privilege will be distinctly informed that credit is given upon the understanding that he must render prompt and unsolicited payment, and only to such men as can be trusted. Defaulters will be immediately debarred the privileges of the exchange, and this under such publicity as will make the act appear disgraceful in the eyes of their comrades.

By command of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen. Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 47, MARCH 15, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Announces that clerks who have had three years' efficient and meritorious service in the Philippines, and who are eligible under Civil Service rules, should be favorably considered for transfer to the United States when opportunities arise and when conditions make such transfers practicable and in the interest of good administration. Clerks transferred to the Philippines will be allowed an increase of \$200 in annual compensation to take effect on the date of leaving station in the United States. II. Par. 33 of the Regulations, as amended by G.O. No. 121, H.Q.A., A.G.O., Aug. 14, 1903, requiring the rendition by commanding officers of companies twice each year (on the last days of September and March) of reports showing the character and scope of instruction imparted during the previous six months, is hereby revoked.

#### G.O. 48, MARCH 15, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes rules governing purchases of discharge from the Army. Any enlisted man who has completed one year's service as such and is not undergoing punishment nor under charges may obtain the privilege of purchasing his discharge, subject to the approval of the authority competent to order it. The price of purchase will be as follows:

First enlistment: After 1 year's service, \$120; after 1½ year's service, \$100; after 2 years' service, \$80. Second enlistment: After 3 years' service, \$100; after 4 years' service, \$80; after 5 years' service, \$60. Third enlistment: After 6 years' service, \$80; after 7 years' service, \$65; after 8 years' service, \$50. Fourth enlistment: After 9 years' service, \$60; after 10 years' service, \$50; after 11 years' service, \$40. Any subsequent enlistment: After 12 years' service, \$40.

The travel allowances due on discharge will in all cases form part of the purchase price, which will, by that amount exceed the prices given.

Only complete enlistments of three years, increased or decreased by short periods in cases where soldiers were held in service or discharged before expiration of service for the convenience of the Government, will be considered in determining the ordinal number of an enlistment. The order also states the method of making application for discharge.

Paragraphs 156, 157, 158 and 160, Army Regulations, are revoked.

#### ABSOLUTE NEUTRALITY ENJOINED.

#### G.O. 49, MARCH 16, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. The following Executive order is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned: All officials of the Government, civil, military and naval, are hereby directed not only to observe the President's proclamation of neutrality in the pending war between Russia and Japan, but also to abstain from either action or speech which can legitimately cause irritation to either of the combatants. The Government of the United States represents the people of the United States, not only in the sincerity with which it is endeavoring to keep the scales of neutrality exact and even, but in the sincerity with which it deprecates the

breaking out of the present war, and hopes that it will end at the earliest possible moment and with the smallest possible loss of those engaged.

Such a war inevitably increases and inflames the susceptibilities of the combatants to anything in the nature of an inquiry or slight by outsiders. Too often combatants make conflicting claims as to the duties and obligations of neutrals, so that even when discharging these duties and obligations with scrupulous care it is difficult to avoid giving offense to one or the other party. To such unavoidable causes of offense, due to the performance of national duty, there must not be added any unavoidable causes. It is always unfortunate to bring old-world antipathies and jealousies into our life, or by speech or conduct to excite anger and resentment toward our nation in friendly foreign lands; but in a government employee, whose official position makes him in some sense the representative of the people, the mischief of such actions is greatly increased. A strong and self-confident nation should be peculiarly careful not only of the rights, but of the susceptibilities of its neighbors; and nowadays all of the nations of the world are neighbors one to the other. Courtesy, moderation and self-restraint should mark international, no less than private intercourse.

All the officials of the Government, civil, military and naval are expected so to carry themselves both in act and in deed as to give no cause of just offense to the people of any foreign and friendly power—and with all mankind we are now in friendship.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, March 16, 1904.

II. The following paragraph is added to the Army Regulations:

955. Special inspections and investigations within the limits of a command (territorial or tactical) may be made under orders of the commander thereof; but in all cases involving travel his selection of officers to perform such duty shall be restricted to inspectors general, acting inspectors general, or officers of the General Staff Corps on duty as such, at his headquarters under War Department assignment.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

#### ORDERS, MARCH 3, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the act approved March 4, 1874, I hereby authorize John C. Scofield, Chief Clerk of the War Department, to sign requisitions upon the Treasury Department, and other papers requiring my signature, during my temporary absence from the War Department whenever during such absence the Assistant Secretary of War is also absent.

WM. H. TAFT, Secretary of War.

#### CIRCULAR 10, MARCH 5, 1904, WAR DEPT.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Circular No. 46, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, July 18, 1903, is amended to read as follows: To carry out the provisions of General Order No. 89, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, June 22, 1903, future issues of engineer supplies to officers' schools will be made only under specific authority given in the case of each school by the Chief of Engineers.

Special blank forms of requisitions will be used in connection with the engineer property for the use of post schools for officers.

In the matter of accounting for engineer property issued to officers' schools the special forms of invoices, receipts, and returns now in use will be discontinued and in lieu of these the authorized forms for transferring and accounting for general engineer property will hereafter be used.

All engineer property, including property issued to officers' schools, in the hands of post engineer officers should hereafter be accounted for on a single return.

Separate returns for post schools for officers will no longer be required.

Blank forms will be supplied as needed by the Chief of Engineers.

To avoid delay, the requisitions, after approval by the post commanders, will be submitted by the post engineer officer to the Chief of Engineers through the division engineer officer; the latter will indorse on the requisition how many of the desired articles there are at division headquarters available for issue.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 4, MARCH 1, 1904, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Whenever the strength of a separate command in the division is temporarily or permanently increased or diminished by the movement of any organization, the department commander concerned will immediately inform these headquarters, designating the organization moved, number and names of officers, and strength in men and animals.

By command of Major General Bates:

E. J. McCLERNAND, Major, G.S., Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 6, MARCH 8, 1904, PACIFIC DIVISION.

Major William E. Birkhimer, General Staff, having reported is announced as assistant to chief of staff of the division.

#### G.O. 10, MARCH 2, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

I. Capt. Frank L. Winn, 12th Inf., is announced as aide-de-camp to the major general commanding.

II. Capt. Frank L. Winn, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp, is appointed Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the department, vice Major John R. Williams, Assistant Adjutant General, hereby relieved.

By command of Major General MacArthur:

J. R. WILLIAMS, Major and A.A.G., A.G.

#### CIR. 2, MARCH 7, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Cir. No. 1, Feb. 16, 1903, from these headquarters, requiring commanding officers, in forwarding charges of desertion against an enlisted man, to enclose an authenticated statement of amounts paid by the government for apprehension and delivery and other expenses incurred in transportation of a deserter, is hereby revoked.

By command of Major General MacArthur:

J. R. WILLIAMS, Major and A.A.G., A.G.

#### G.O. 8, MARCH 4, 1904, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

First Lieut. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., is relieved from duty as assistant to the Adjutant General of the department, and is appointed and announced as aide-de-camp on the personal staff of Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A.

Capt. Joseph W. Glidden, 25th Inf., having reported at these headquarters this date, is announced as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department, relieving Capt. Ferdinand W. Kobbe, 21st Inf., in charge of office.

So much of par. 11, G.O. 6, c.a., from these headquarters, as details 2d Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 4th Cav., aide-de-camp, as Signal Officer of the department, is revoked.

First Lieut. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., aide-de-camp, is detailed as Signal Officer of the department, relieving Capt. Ferdinand W. Kobbe, 21st Inf.

#### G.O. 17, FEB. 25, 1904, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Publishes tables showing the results of the small arms firing in this department for the target year 1903.

#### G.O. 19, MARCH 7, 1904, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Paragraph III, General Order No. 18, current series, from these headquarters relating to medical attendance in movement of troops from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is amended to read as follows:

III. Surgeons will accompany the marching commands as follows:

Contract Surgeon Amos W. Barber, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Fort Logan, Colo., returning thence by rail. Contract Surgeon Francis M. McCallum, Fort D. A. Rus-

sell, Wyo., to Fort Washakie, Wyo., to return thence to Fort D. A. Russell.

G.O. 14, MARCH 10, 1904, DEPT. OF LAKES.  
Amends G.O. No. 6, c.s., these headquarters, publishing results of target firing in this department for the year 1903.

G.O. 14, FEB. 27, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.  
Publishes tables which exhibit the result of small arms practice in the Department of Texas, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1903.

G.O. 7, JAN. 27, 1904, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.  
The following change of station of troops in this department is ordered:

Co. I, 29th Inf., from Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., to Iloilo, Panay, P.I.  
The movement directed will be made Jan. 30, 1904.

#### GENERAL STAFF.

Capt. Grote Hutcherson, General Staff, is assigned to duty with the War Department General Staff, Washington, from March 15, 1904. (March 16, W.D.)

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Carle A. Woodruff, U.S.A., retired, is detailed to inspect the militia of North Carolina, in lieu of Capt. Robert E. Callan, A.C., relieved. (March 9, At. Div.)

Leave for three months is granted Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains. (March 15, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Frank H. Lawton, commissary, is relieved from duty at Atlanta, Ga., to date from March 13, 1904, and will return to his proper station at Governors Island, N.Y. (March 15, W.D.)

Capt. Frank H. Lawton, commissary, from duty as assistant to the chief commissary, Department of the East, and will repair to Washington, and report in person to the Commissary General of the Army for duty as an assistant in his office. (March 15, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, deputy surgeon general, is assigned to the command of the U.S. Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to relieve Major William P. Kendall, surg. (Feb. 29, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., asst. surg., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Feb. 27, D. Cal.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Contract Surg. Bruce Foulkes, U.S.A. (Feb. 26, D. Cal.)

Contract Dental Surg. Edwin P. Tignor, upon completion of temporary duty at Fort Crook, will, instead of returning to Fort Riley, Kas., proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb., for temporary duty for such time as may be required not to exceed one month, and then return to Fort Riley. (March 2, D. Mo.)

Contract Surg. James B. Ferguson is assigned to duty as surgeon of the Army transport Dix, relieving Contract Surg. William H. Tukey. (March 3, D. Cal.)

Sergt. Charles S. McArthur, H.C., will report for duty at the general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco (March 3, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. George H. R. Gosman, asst. surg., from duty at Fort Duchesne, Utah, to Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., for duty. (March 15, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on or about April 6, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Siler, asst. surg. (March 15, W.D.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for nine days is granted Capt. George W. Moses, paymaster, U.S.A., Kansas City. (Feb. 28, D. Mo.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect March 16, 1904, is granted Col. C. C. Sniffen, assistant paymaster general, chief paymaster. (March 14, D.E.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered: Major Andrew H. Russell, from duty as chief ordnance officer, Philippines Division, and from the command of the Manila Ordnance Depot, and will repair to Washington, for duty. Capt. Edwin B. Babbitt from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, and will proceed to San Francisco, and take transport to sail from that place on or about April 30, 1904, for Manila, for duty as chief ordnance officer of the division and in command of the Manila Ordnance Depot. (March 12, W.D.)

Major Frank E. Hobbs, O.D., upon his relief from duty at the U.S.M.A., will proceed to Benicia, Cal., and assume command of the Benicia Arsenal, and in addition to those duties will report to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as ordnance officer of that department. (March 15, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. Edward H. Schultz, C.E., will repair to Washington for consultation with the engineer member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification on official business pertaining to his proposed system of searchlights, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station in New York city. (March 16, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Col. Joseph H. Dorst, 3d Cav., is relieved from further duty at St. Paul, and will rejoin his proper station, Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (March 3, D.D.)

##### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

The leave granted Capt. Alfred M. Kennington, 7th Cav., is extended five days. (March 11, W.D.)

##### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Lieut. Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, 8th Cav., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and relieve Lieut. Col. Edward A. Godwin, 9th Cav., of his duties in command of the Jefferson Guard at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Lieutenant Colonel Godwin on being relieved by Lieutenant Colonel Kingsbury will report by letter to the commanding general, Pacific Division, for assignment to a station, and will join the station to which assigned. (March 12, W.D.)

##### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave for one month, to take effect on being relieved from duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, is granted Lieut. Col. Edward A. Godwin, 9th Cav. (March 12, W.D.)

##### 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Capt. Thomas G. Carson, 10th Cav., stationed at Fort Washakie, Wyo., is detailed to inspect the company of the organized militia at Lander, Wyo., (March 7, N. Div.) Lieut. Col. Otto L. Hein, 10th Cav., now on leave will report to Col. William M. Wallace, 15th Cav., president of the Army retiring board at the War Department for examination by the board. (March 15, W.D.)

##### 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Second Lieut. Rowland B. Ellis, 13th Cav., will report in person to Major William Stephenson, surg., president of the examining board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (March 12, W.D.)

##### 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. W. C. Gardenshire, 15th Cav., is extended eight days. (March 14, D.E.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: Capt. John W. Ruckman, from the 114th Co., C.A., to the 124th Co., C.A.; Capt. Wirt Robinson, from the 19th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. Captain Ruckman is relieved from duty as instructor at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., to take effect March 15, 1904, and will join the company to which transferred. Captain Robinson will proceed to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty as instructor at that school. (March 12, W.D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Albert S. Fuger, A.C. (March 14, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Ernest Hinds, A.C. (March 12, W.D.)

Major Medore Crawford, A.C., from treatment at the U.S. Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will return to his proper station, Fort McHenry, Md. (March 14, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Albert C. Blunt, A.C., Fort D. A. Russell, is further extended ten days. (Feb. 29, D. Mo.)

Cpts. Alfred M. Hunter and John C. Gilmore, jr., A.C., are detailed to inspect the militia of South Carolina. (March 4, At. Div.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about March 21, 1904, is granted Capt. L. C. Brown, A.C. (March 16, D.E.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for two months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted 1st Lieut. Jesse M. Cullison, 2d Inf. (March 14, W.D.)

##### 3D INFANTRY.—COL.

Capt. Fielder M. M. Beall, 3d Inf., is detached as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Thomas, Ky., vice Capt. William R. Sample, 3d Inf., relieved. (March 11, W.D.)

##### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Andrew C. Wright, 12th Inf., is further extended two months. (March 16, W.D.)

##### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL.

Capt. Ferdinand W. Kobbe, 21st Inf., will proceed to Fort Keogh, Mont., from St. Paul. (March 5, D.D.)

##### 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Thomas T. Frissell, 24th Inf. (March 5, D.D.)  
Having been relieved from further attendance as witness before the Army Retiring Board, 2d Lieut. Charles E. Swartz, 24th Inf., will rejoin his proper station, Fort Assiniboine. (March 5, D.D.)

##### 22D INFANTRY.—COL. H. WYGANT.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Frederick B. Kerr, 22d Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted to take effect March 19, 1904. (March 15, W.D.)

##### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Second Lieut. James Blyth, 25th Inf., Fort Niobrara, is detailed to inspect beef cattle at the Rosebud Indian Agency, South Dakota, during the remaining portion of the fiscal year 1904, vice 2d Lieut. Ned M. Green, 25th Inf., relieved. (Feb. 26, D. Mo.)

##### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Leave for three days is granted Major Lorenzo W. Cooke, 26th Inf., recruiting officer. (March 11, W.D.)

##### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Capt. Francis P. Slivter, 28th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Grove City College, Grove City, Pa., to take effect Sept. 1, 1904. (March 14, W.D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Henry A. Barber, commissary, 28th Inf. (March 1, Pac. Div.)

First Lieut. W. H. Patterson, 28th Inf., will report to Major Robert C. Van Vleet, 10th Inf., for duty in connection with the construction of a target range on the Fort Baker Military Reservation. (S.O. No. 50, Hdqrs. Dept. of Cal., March 5, 1904.)

##### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Second Lieut. E. G. McCreavey, 29th Inf., now sick at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, will proceed to Manila, P.I., First Reserve Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Jan. 29, D. Visayas.)

##### PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect when his services can be spared, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank Stephenson, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry. (March 15, D.E.)

#### GENERAL SERVICE AND STAFF COLLEGE.

First Lieut. E. R. Stuart, Corps of Engineers, having reported to the commandant pursuant to verbal instructions of the post commander, is detailed as Assistant Instructor, Department of Engineering, during the temporary absence of 2d Lieut. Wildurr Willing, Corps of Engineers. (March 8, Fort Leavenworth.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Major William Stephenson, surg.; Major John Bigelow, Jr., 9th Cav.; Capt. John T. Nance, 9th Cav.; Capt. John B. Christian, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward P. Rockhill, asst. surg.; 2d Lieut. Edwin L. Cox, 9th Cav., recorder. (March 12, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. Samuel R. Whitall, 27th Inf.; Major Francis J. Ives, surg.; Major Charles G. Woodward, A.C.; Capt. William Weigel, Q.M.; Capt. James A. Hutton, Q.M., 27th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the purpose of considering the question of the selection of suitable sites for the additional barracks, officers' quarters, and other buildings to be erected at that post. (March 14, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf.; Capt. Paul F. Straub, asst. surg.; Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, 4th Cav.; Capt. Oscar I. Straub, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Ralph S. Porter, asst. surg., is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on March 10, 1904, for preliminary examination of applicants for promotion to the grade of 2d lieutenant. (Feb. 29, D. Mo.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, March 21, to conduct the preliminary examinations of enlisted applicants for commissions, with a view to determining their eligibility to enter the competitive examination for promotion to the grade of 2d lieutenant. Detail: Lieut. Col. Edward B. Pratt, 15th Inf.; Major William Stephenson, M.D.; Major John Bigelow, Jr., 9th Cav.; Capt. John L. Hayden, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Edward P. Rockhill, M.D.; 1st Lieut. Pressley K. Brice, A.C., recorder. (March 3, D. Cal.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at the War Department for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Col. William M. Wallace, 15th Cav.; Col. George E. Pond, A.Q.M.G.; Major William H. Arthur, surg.; Major Henry P. Birmingham, surg.; Major Samuel W. Dunning, A.A.G.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Hay, Jr., 24th Inf., recorder. (March 15, W.D.)

#### MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Brush, 11th Inf., is relieved from duty inspecting the militia of Illinois, and will return to headquarters, Department of the Missouri, Omaha, vice Major George R. Cecil, 20th Inf., detailed to inspect. (Feb. 29, N. Div.)

Capt. George H. Sands, 6th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D., and

Capt. Herman Hall, 21st Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., are detailed to inspect the militia of South Dakota. (March 7, N. Div.)

#### MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first class of cadets (124 members), under the direction of the professor and five instructors of the Department of Civil and Military Engineering, will proceed on or about April 23, 1904, from West Point, N.Y., to the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa., for three days' instruction in strategy and tactics, and upon the completion of this duty will return to their proper station. (March 14, W.D.)

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named enlisted men will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for examination before the board of officers appointed to meet at that post March 10, 1904: Battalion Sergt. Major Charles L. Sampson, 6th Inf.; Sergt. Frank E. Dyer, Troop D, 4th Cav.; Sergt. Hiram C. Parker, Troop D, 10th Cav.; Sergt. William F. Pearson, 25th Battery, F.A.; Sergt. John E. Snyder, Infantry, General Recruiting Service; Corp. George M. Colladay, Troop A, 4th Cav.; Corp. Joseph L. Topham, Co. G, 6th Inf. (March 1, D. Mo.)

The following named applicants for commissions will be sent to report, on March 21, 1904, to the president of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for preliminary examination terming their eligibility to enter the competitive examination for promotion to the grade of 2d lieutenant: Sergt. Luther Felker, 1st Battery, F.A., Presidio of San Francisco; Sergt. Edward K. Smith, Co. M, 15th Inf., Ord Barracks, Monterey; Corp. Charles W. Mason, Co. I, 4th Inf., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco; Corp. Thomas Y. English, Jr., Co. G, 10th Inf., Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco; Private Varon S. Cheeseman, 6th Co., C.A., Fort Miley. (March 3, D. Cal.)

The following named officers will report to Major Daniel M. Appel, surg., president of the examining board to meet at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. William H. Jordan, Jr., 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James Regan, Jr., 14th Inf. (Jan. 30, D. Visayas.)

Corp. John S. Fouche, General Service, Cavalry, candidate for commission, will proceed from Knoxville, Tenn., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for examination. (March 7, D.G.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sergt. William Bailman, Co. B, 1st Battalion of Engineers; First-class Musician Charles M. Miller, U.S.M.A. band; Cook Albert Gearing, Co. I, 18th Inf. (March 10, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: 1st Sergt. Leonard Deitz, Co. M, 23d Inf.; Drum Major William H. Freeman, band, 25th Inf. (March 16, W.D.)

For writing immoral letters to the wife of a non-commissioned officer, 1st Lieut. Arthur G. Sharpley, 12th Cav., has been found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman and sentenced to dismissal from the Army by a court-martial which met in Manila last December. The case has just been received by the War Department, and will go to the President in a few days for final action. Owing to the nature of this case, it is not probable that it will be published in full in general orders as is customary.

#### U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Manila Feb. 5.

BUFORD—Sailed from San Francisco March 11, with 600 marines for Manila.

DIX—Arrived at San Francisco March 4.

INGALLS—At Manila.

KILPATRICK—Arrived at Manila, Feb. 18 with 2d Cavalry.

LISCUM—At Manila permanently.

LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco Feb. 12. To sail for Manila April 1.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from Manila March 15 for San Francisco probably with 11th Cavalry aboard.

SHERMAN—Sailed from San Francisco March 1 for Manila with 12th Infantry.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco March 14. To sail for Manila April 30.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

#### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 15, 1904.

The barracks of the 27th Battery, F.A., have now been finished and the battery will begin moving in. Their old quarters will be occupied by Troop L, 15th Cavalry, and this will give each organization at the post a separate barracks. Buildings at the post, at present, on which work has commenced, are the nine officers' quarters. The quarters for four troops of Cavalry are at present resting foundation high; the stables for these troops are all complete with the exception of laying the vitrified brick. Plans have already been forwarded by Captain Lamoreux for new quartermaster stables, coal sheds for the bakery, a new oil house, a large addition to the present guard house and many minor improvements. This work is all absolutely necessary, considering the fact that this post is to be only second to Fort Riley upon its completion. Rumor has it here that the 2d Squadron, 15th Cav., at present at Fort Myer, is to come here as soon as the weather here permits camping out. Their barracks are entitled to be completed in July. Captain Lamoreux has been so unlimited praise for his excellent work in the erection of these buildings. Civil Engr. Charles Farlay, who died at this post last week, was ill during a greater part of last summer, and the work necessarily fell upon the shoulders of the Captain. That he carried out his plans in a highly satisfactory manner is shown by the condition of the buildings already accepted by the Government, and of which this post is justly proud.

Mrs. H. D. Snyder, of Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., was a visitor in this vicinity during the greater part of last week.

The population of this garrison at present is over 700 enlisted men, with thirty officers. There are 660 horses and thirty-eight mules. The garrison consists of eight troops of the 15th Cavalry and the 23d and 27th Batteries, F.A.

Lieut. Ralph W. Kingman, 16th Inf., from Fort Slocum, N.Y., who was a visitor at the garrison last week, left Friday for Schenectady, N.Y., where he will spend a leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Leon R. Partridge, 15th Cav., arrived at the post on Wednesday from their honeymoon through the west. Mrs. Partridge was formerly Miss Veta Ellean McClure, a very popular leader of society in the south and far west. Mrs. Joseph I. McMullen is entertaining her sisters, the Misses Alice and Charlotte E. Bruce, of San Francisco who will remain at the garrison for a month.

The reading club of the ladies of the 15th Cavalry, which was lately organized, was entertained in a very fitting manner by Mrs. Charles McCullough, Monday afternoon at an informal tea.

Baseball enthusiasts are already looking forward to a successful season. In the troops nothing but new material is to be found, but it is of good quality. The 23d Battery men have, on the whole, the same men that played last year and this team expects to do some fine work on the field. The battery has its eye on a western man, James Croft, 29th Battery, who intends to re-enlist

for the 23d, and if he is obtained their only weak place in the infield will be filled. There is also talk of a post team. The former teams which have gone out of the post to play ball have made an excellent reputation for themselves and the residents of the State always look forward with keen interest to a game with the soldiers.

The members of Troop C, 15th Cav., have organized a literary club with the following officers: President, 1st Sergt. Walter C. Duncan; vice-president, Q.M. Sergt. Louis Swartz; secretary, Sergt. William Kelsey. The club expect to have one of the troop officers take the office of treasurer.

The post gymnasium was formally opened last Friday evening by the officers and ladies of the garrison, with a grand ball in honor of the three lately wedded couples, Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Barriger, 15th Cav.; Lieut. and Mrs. Leon R. Partridge, 15th Cav.; and Contract Surg. and Mrs. Frederick D. Branch, U.S.A. The gym was cleared of all its furnishings and the spectacle presented was an unrivaled one in the history of the post. Every guest enjoyed an excellent time; the orchestra, a very select one, Smith's of Burlington, rendered choice music; and delicious refreshments, the first to be served in the dining room of the canteen, were enjoyed by the merry party.

The gym has now been formally opened, but the course of instruction will not begin until next month. The preliminary course will be given at athletic drill each morning. Major Curtis B. Hoppin, 15th Cav., has been placed in charge of the gym, and Private John Mitchell, the all around athlete of the post, has charge of the floor in the Major's absence.

On Wednesday and Thursday of last week Miss Pattie Linsley, of Burlington, entertained Lieuts. Samuel Robertson, 15th Cav., Scott Baker, Charles Patterson, Art. Corps, and Mrs. William S. Barriger, at an ice skating party, held on Lake Champlain. Mrs. Barriger chaperoned the party. The days were excellent for this rare sport and the party heartily enjoyed their delightful sail.

The grip epidemic has struck this garrison, especially among the ladies; among the sick in the week were Mrs. Alexander Rodgers, Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin and Mrs. Joseph I. McMullen. Mrs. Lincoln C. Andrews, wife of Captain I. Andrews, 15th Cav., was a visitor at the post last week. Mrs. Andrews was also among the guests at the ball Friday evening.

First Sergt. James Crabbe, Troop L, 15th Cav., was married to Miss Lena Baraby, of Burlington, Vt., Saturday.

The men of the Field Artillery battalion have put renewed energy in their studies to fit themselves for qualification for gunnery, with a view of securing the extra pay provided for in the Army Appropriation bill. Heretofore interest in this work has been small, but with the extra pay, gunners at this post will be many, and good material.

#### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 10, 1904.

Gen. A. A. Harbach, U.S.A., retired, has returned from a trip to Santa Barbara and is registered at the Occidental. Mrs. Overton, wife of Capt. W. S. Overton, Art. Corps, has returned to the Presidio after a visit to her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Anson Mills, in Galveston, Texas.

The 2d Squadron of the 9th Cavalry was put through a most interesting drill on Thursday evening for the benefit of the inspector, Major J. P. Wissler. It was very dark and raining furiously about seven o'clock when Major John Bigelow, commanding the squadron, gave the orders to assemble in front of the brick quarters in columns of fours. The men went to the stables, got the horses ready and appeared in line fully armed and equipped in thirty-two minutes. The captains who have command of the companies are Lester W. Cornish, John T. Nance, Charles Young and John B. Christian.

Capt. P. Hegardt, of the Royal Swedish General Staff, Stockholm, arrived in the city on Thursday on his way to the Orient to witness the operations of the Japanese army. Capt. John Guest, U.S.A., retired, is visiting friends in the city. Mrs. Allen, wife of General Allen, of the Philippine Constabulary, is visiting friends in San Francisco and other places on this coast. Col. H. C. Ward, 15th Inf., from Monterey was in the city on Tuesday in consultation with General MacArthur.

Another engagement has been announced from Sausalito and Fort Baker, that of Lieut. Clarence Carrigan, 6th Company, Coast Art., stationed at Fort Baker, and Miss Anna A. Sperry, of one of the most prominent families of Sausalito.

The 23d Infantry had their first field day on Wednesday since reaching the Presidio from the Moro land. The 100-yard dash was won by Kempf, Co. E, in 11 seconds; running broad jump by Hougham, Co. C, 15 feet and 2 inches; throwing baseball, Hougham, Co. M, 98 yards; 120-yard hurdle, Pickard, Co. A; putting shot, Rowley, Co. C. Capt. Irving W. Rand, Med. Dept., from Ord Barracks, was in the city the first of the week. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas A. Pearce, 23d Inf., have taken apartments in the city. Lieutenant Victor C. Lewis, Art. Corps, has just received an inheritance from a relative lately deceased. Major Ira McNutt, from Benicia Barracks, was at headquarters the first of the week on his way to new station at Watertown Arsenal.

The transport Buford left for the Philippines on Thursday noon with some 600 marines, and lumber and supplies for the use of the War Department. Major A. C. Doyen was in command.

The fine new gymnasium has been fully equipped and opened for use at the Presidio. This is something that is needed at every post in the United States Army.

Considerable damage was done by the wind and rain storm of Wednesday night to the posts around the bay. At the Lombard street entrance of the Presidio the tents that were put up and ready for the 11th Infantry, who are expected in a few days, were nearly all wrecked. The horses in the Cavalry stables were standing deep in water. The Union street cars were not able to run for some hours, and many trees were uprooted. The dock at the boat landing was broken up in several places. The flag staff on top of the citadel fell with a crash, and one end went through the roof of Chaplain Perry's quarters.

#### FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., March 12, 1904.

The most brilliant social event of the season was the reception given in honor of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. T. C. Woodbury upon their arrival in the post on Tuesday, March 8, by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. H. L. Haskell. The day was bright with warm spring sunshine, just the perfect weather for the large number of handsomely attired guests to welcome the new commander of Fort Thomas and his interesting family. Mrs. Haskell is an ideal hostess, and was beautifully gowned in grey crepe de Chine with lace medallions, wearing a necklace of gold, with amethyst pendants. Mrs. Woodbury wore an exquisite costume of black lace with jewels. In the receiving line with Mrs. Haskell were Mrs. Woodbury, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Giddings, Miss Buck and other ladies of the post. All the officers of the 3d Regiment and those officers visiting the post were resplendent in full dress uniforms, excepting the host, General Haskell, who received in conventional black cloth. The house was refreshments were served, and during the entire reception the orchestra of the 3d Infantry discoursed exquisite music. Souvenir programs printed in silver were given each guest, among whom were many from Newport, Covington and Cincinnati; also all the officers of the post with their wives and daughters.

The new gymnasium has been placed in charge of Lieut. Carl C. Jones, with Sergeant Ayers, Co. C, 3d Inf., as assistant. The building will be opened from 7.30

a. m. until 10.30 p. m., excepting Saturday and Sunday. Three medals for expert riflemen have arrived and been exhibited by the recipients, all of whom are members of Co. K, 3d Inf.—Sergeant Helreigel and Privates Donaldson and Chamblin, for expert shooting at the rifle range at Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., last summer. There were only four medals bestowed in all the posts of the Department of the Lakes, and three of these came to Co. K, 3d Inf.

The Short Story Club met on Monday with Mrs. Beall. All the ladies of the post attended the affair in a delightful informal manner. These meetings prove most instructive and entertaining.

Capt. William H. Sample leaves in a few days for the Presidio, Cal., in charge of a squad of recruits from Columbus, Ohio, and before returning will take a brief leave. Capt. Charles G. Dwyer, who has been absent in New York on a leave, returned to the post on Friday. Capt. F. R. Day leaves immediately to begin the inspection of the National Guard of Indiana. Lieut. A. G. Hutchison leaves on Monday for Canton, Ohio, with a detachment of the 3d Infantry to relieve the detachment of Co. D now on duty there guarding the tomb of President McKinley.

#### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., March 12, 1904.

Capt. and Mrs. William E. Welsh entertained the card club Tuesday evening, March 1, Mrs. W. L. Murphy and Lieut. E. P. Stone winning the first prizes, and Mrs. Carleton and Lieut. C. C. Allen the consolation.

Capt. Frank A. Wilcox and Lieut. Charles C. Allen spent Sunday of last week at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., as the guests of Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Midshipman Paul P. Blackburn, U.S.N., was the guest Sunday of Lieut. George R. Guild, Mrs. Probert, wife of Dr. Merton Probert, left March 3 for her home, Columbus, Ohio. Capt. and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer entertained at dinner, Sunday, Miss Margaret Castle, Capt. Charles W. Castle and Lieut. Homer E. Lewis. On Tuesday, March 8, the card club was delightfully entertained at the officers' Club by the bachelor officers. The winners of the first prizes were Mrs. William E. Welsh and Lieut. Henry Hossfeld and the consolations, Mrs. Weeks and Lieutenant Allen.

A theater party was given Tuesday night by Capt. Frank A. Wilcox to see Nat Goodwin in "The Gilded Fool." Misses Orcutt, Castle and Lieutenant Stone were his guests. Midshipman Paul P. Blackburn, who has been in Omaha visiting his father, T. W. Blackburn, since graduating at Annapolis, has been assigned to the battleship Alabama, now at Pensacola, Fla.

Mrs. W. L. Murphy, Captains Wilcox and Castle, Lieutenants Keller, Lawton, Howard and Guild, gave a collation for the officers and ladies of the garrison on Friday evening. The chapel was decorated with the national emblem everywhere. About forty danced and were led in many pretty figures by Captain Wilcox. Those asked from Omaha were Mrs. Harry Lyman, Misses Mount, Higginson, Clark, Her, Conard, Pritchett and Orcutt and Messrs. Heth and Kennedy. Mrs. Carleton, Miss Castle, Mrs. Guild and Miss Lowe presided at the favor tables.

On Friday evening Captain Castle and Miss Castle gave a delightfully informal supper after the collation. The guests were Misses Orcutt, Pritchett and Mount, Mrs. Carleton and Mrs. Murphy, Captain Wilcox, Lieutenants Allen, Keller, Kruger, Sharon, Lewis, Carleton, Clarke and Lawton.

The Amusement Association of the 20th Infantry gave a large dance at the barracks, Saturday night, March 12. Lieut. W. C. Stone, 3d Inf., was in the garrison Tuesday and Wednesday. He came in command of a train load of recruits from Columbus Barracks. Lieut. Ode C. Nichols has returned to the garrison after a month's sick leave.

#### WITH THE 23d INFANTRY.

Camp Pantar, Mindanao, P.I., Jan. 26, 1904.

The 23d Infantry has now become settled and old inhabitants. They are no longer "rookies" in Moro land. They have received their baptism in fire from the Moros—had received it from everybody else before. The Sultan of Ramalan on Lake Lanao had two murderers among his henchmen whom he refused to surrender to justice. He had also fired on a small hunting party of officers of the 23d Infantry and sworn eternal enmity to the Americans. So on Jan. 23d, the 1st Battalion of the 23d Infantry, 22 men strong, went after him with the following officers: Major Parke, Captains Donovan, Hamilton, Wolf and Hannay, 1st Lieutenants Harris, Ripley, Hitt and Whitfield and 2d Lieutenants Roberts, Flake, Remington, Rozelle and Moore of the 23d Infantry, Major Bullard, 23d Infantry, Captain Morton, Ordnance, Surgeon Lambert and 2d Lieutenants Mitchell and Adams of the Engineers. They embarked in twelve small boats at Marahul at 2:30 a.m., crossed the lake and landed B and D companies about a mile above the Ramaian River, while A and C companies in the boats with one Gatling gun and one Vickers-Maxim gun, went around and up the river. The landing was made at about 6 a.m. in mud and water four feet deep and a marcu o, about two miles through a fearful mud swamp led to the Sultan's strongest cotta. At about 8 a.m. the fighting was opened by Moros from cottas screened by bamboo.

In almost the beginning of the fight Lieutenant Flake was killed and Lieutenant Roberts seriously wounded while storming one of the cottas. After that we did not have a man hit. The Moros lost about thirty-five killed and ten burned in one of the cottas. The Sultan fled before we landed to his friend, the Sultan of Taraca, the only remaining hostile sultan on the lake now. The fight lasted about two hours all told, but it was often transferred from one cotta to another. About fifty cottas were taken and destroyed, four small cannons, a number of rifles and a quantity of ammunition and were captured. This was about a mile above the fighting the Moros behind their cottas of a strong earth revetment, surrounded by a deep moat, and we think we won our spurs in it. Lieutenant Harris with the guns did especially telling work against the cottas. The Moros do not like a rapid-fire gun against them. Soon we expect to go on a larger expedition under the personal command of General Wood, with the dual object of whipping the Sultan of Taraca and making a march around the lake.

We are all distressed by the sudden death of Lieutenant Flake. Strong and healthy, he was a perfect specimen of manhood. Courteous to all and enthusiastic in his work, he was a splendid young officer. His promising career is suddenly, without a moment's warning, cut short. A pall rests over the regiment. His funeral had to be conducted in silence; no music, no last volleys or taps; only the service and the address by the chaplain, because another officer, Lieutenant Roberts, lay nearby so near death. He had a soldier's death, at the head of his men, carrying out his orders, he met death unflinchingly. To his young widow and orphans the deepest sympathy of the whole regiment is extended.

The following is the Colonel's order:  
"Headquarters 23d U.S. Infantry,  
"Camp Marahul, Mindanao, P.I.,  
"January 23, 1904.

"General Orders No. 1.  
"It has become the sad duty of the regimental commander to announce the death of an officer.  
"Second Lieut. Campbell W. Flake, 23d Inf., killed in action at Ramalan, Lake Lanao, Mindanao, Jan. 22, 1904, against savage and treacherous Moros.  
"He died a soldier's death. Shot dead on the field of

battle. His record is closed. He has given his life to his country. Brave, courageous, prompt, willing and efficient were the qualities which endeared him to all. The regiment has lost a fine young officer, cut down in the prime of his physical strength. His loss is deeply mourned.  
"To the widow and orphan sincerest sympathy is extended.

"Lieutenant Flake was born October 31, 1875. Enlisted June 7, 1896 in the 3d U.S. Volunteer Infantry and served as First Sergeant until May 2, 1899, when he was mustered out. During this time he served in Cuba from August 1898 until April 1899. Commissioned second lieutenant of Infantry on July 15, 1901, and assigned to the 23d Infantry. Transferred to the 23d Infantry, December 2, 1902 and assigned to Company A, in which organization he served until killed.

"As a mark of respect the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.  
"By Order of Colonel Wygant:  
"R. L. HAMILTON, Capt., 23d Inf., Adjt."

The quarters here are being built very slowly. We have been here two months now and only six companies are crowded in barracks intended for three companies, no officers are in quarters and all the ladies are still colonized down at Iligan. The daily rains continue, so our camp life is anything but "one continual round of pleasure." It is now becoming trying on the nerves. The Filipino workmen engaged on the buildings became Americanized and two hundred of them went out on strike because they were not paid for the holidays on which they had not worked. Hustling (?) Americans having to corner the bamboo and grass markets and dozens of other obstacles have been encountered. Still it a little more interest were taken the work would progress a little faster. Thank you, 23d Infantry, you did not leave us an easy task.

We have quite a baseball league here. Weekly games were the order until a company won the championship of the 1st Battalion; H Company of the 2d, and K Company of the 3d. Then a series of games were played for \$50 a side, in which A beat K and H beat A. Now H is to play the 3d Battalion team for \$100 a side. It will be for blood, too. If we ever get near Manila, we will set a pace for that Manila League. How does baseball in January sound in the States?

A few changes have occurred among our officers here since our arrival. Lieut. Col. Maus has been promoted to colonel. Major Crittenden and Lieutenant Parshall are in Manila sick. Lieutenants McCammon, Purleigh and Remington, promoted from the ranks last fall, arrived last week.

Our health is good and the hospital almost empty.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 14, 1904.

Thursday evening, Capt. and Mrs. William Chamberlaine entertained at cards. Bridge whist was the game played. Saturday evening Mrs. H. C. Davis entertained at dinner, complimentary to Miss Virginia Wise, whose engagement has just been announced, to Lieut. Arthur L. Fuller, A.C.

Chaplain G. W. Dunbar, retired, is spending the winter with his daughter, Mrs. William Pence. Major Garland N. Whistler has returned from a visit to Mrs. Whistler at Fort Wadsworth. Mrs. Payne has returned to her home in Warrenton, after a pleasant visit to her son and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Brooke Payne. Mrs. Ogden Rafferty spent the past week in Washington as the guest of Surg. Gen. and Mrs. O'Reilly.

Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Carter entertained at dinner, Capt. and Mrs. Brooke Payne and Lieut. and Mrs. Gwynn R. Hancock.

Capt. H. C. Davis has been called to North Carolina on account of the illness of his brother.

Captain Ross, of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Onondaga, entertained at breakfast Sunday morning, Capt. and Mrs. Chamberlaine, Lieut. and Mrs. Stafford, Lieut. F. N. Cooke and Dr. Bogges. Afterwards Captain Ross amused his guests by many slight of hand tricks, and they declared him quite the equal of Hermann.

One section of the class here has just taken up Interior Ballistics, under Capt. Frank E. Harris.

At the card party Friday night, at the Chamberlin, the majority of the prizes were carried off by the post people: Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Merriam, Mrs. Chamberlaine, Mrs. Wise, Lieutenant Brewster, Lieutenant Rorebeck and Dr. Bogges.

The dinner guests of Wednesday evening were Capt. and Mrs. Barrette, Capt. and Mrs. Harris and Lieut. and Mrs. Carter.

Mrs. Gwynn R. Hancock has returned from a ten days visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. McLeman, of Washington. Miss Carleton has joined her father, Brig. Gen. C. H. Carleton at the Chamberlin. Gen. and Mrs. Farley are spending the spring months here. Col. W. A. Jones, Engineer Corps, accompanied by Mrs. Jones spent several days at the Chamberlin this week.

The friends of Major Douglas M. Scott, U.S.N., retired, will be greatly shocked to hear of his death on Sunday, March 7. Major Scott was an invalid for years, and the past two winters he and Mrs. Scott spent at the Chamberlin, where they made many friends. The remains were taken to Arlington vault, and the interment will be at the convenience of the family.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 14, 1904.

Mrs. Bogges, mother of Mrs. Oscar L. Early, left last week for her home in Pennsylvania. She has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Early for several weeks.

Col. and Mrs. Steevers entertained very pleasantly at dinner on Thursday evening. The guests seated about the daintily decorated table were Major and Mrs. Lockett, Capt. and Mrs. McNair, Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Granger, Miss Maus and Lieuts. T. M. Knox and George M. Lee. Upon the recommendation of the Post Exchange Council, that establishment will hereafter present the winning team in the monthly small arms competitions with a box of 50 cigars.

Lieut. L. D. Lewis, 8th Cav., entertained the Officers' Whist Club at the officers' mess on Friday evening. On Thursday evening, Major and Mrs. W. H. Coffin entertained at dinner for Mrs. Lister of Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Lister is the mother of Mrs. S. McP. Rutherford, wife of Captain Rutherford, 4th Cav. The guests were Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Lister, Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford, Capt. and Mrs. McNeil, Mr. Clark and Lieut. W. L. Keller, Med. Dept. The Ladies' Card Club was entertained by Mrs. Walter C. Short on Thursday afternoon.

The recent warm weather has brought out the baseball enthusiasts in large numbers, and they may be seen at practice at all hours of the day. Lieutenant Brown, manager of the team, already has twenty-nine applications for the different positions. It is understood here that the squadron of the 11th Cavalry, now on its way to the States from the Philippines, will swell the number of applicants upon their arrival here.

The batteries are having team drill on these fine mornings, preparatory to the heavier work which will occupy their time as the drill season advances. Subcaliber practice is also slated for this month.

Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Winnans entertained Capt. and Mrs. Cress and Capt. and Mrs. Arnold at dinner Thursday evening. Lieut. Talbot Smith, 8th Cav., recently appointed and assigned to Troop M of that regiment, arrived at the post last week, and for the present, he is the guest of his troop commander, Captain Flynn.

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It has not been definitely settled that Col. E. H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General's Department, will get the vacancy in the grade of brigadier general upon the retirement in July of Gen. Peter C. Hains, but it is known that his name is under consideration by the President. Colonel Crowder has many warm friends in the Army who will cordially approve his promotion. Although the selection of Colonel Crowder technically meets the requirements of those who advocate the limitation of the selection of general officers to the grade of colonel, he has had, as a matter of fact, less service than Capt. Albert L. Mills (colonel and Superintendent of the Military Academy), to whose promotion so much objection is made, and is a younger man by about five years. Colonel Mills was graduated from the Military Academy in 1879, and Colonel Crowder in 1881. Under the old system of regimental promotion the rise of Crowder was much more rapid than that of Mills.

The Chief of Ordnance of the Army in an official communication dated March 1 says: "The reserved supply of woven cartridge belts caliber .30 for Infantry use is entirely exhausted, and no more of these belts provided with loops are to be procured. A large number of woven cartridge belts caliber .30, fitted with pockets for cartridges, and shoulder straps, and provided with hooks for the attachment of the haversack and canteen, are now under manufacture by the Anson Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Company for this Department. Deliveries under the contract have been considerably delayed, but it is expected that a sufficient quantity will have been delivered within the next thirty days so that his requisition of the 1st instant can be filled."

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SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1904.

**TOKENS OF NATIONAL ALERTNESS.**

There has been nothing more striking in the conduct of the present Congress than the promptness and liberality with which it has voted money for the Army and Navy. As a rule, the session immediately preceding a Presidential election witnesses the most determined efforts by the dominant party to keep all appropriations down to the lowest notch in order that the issue of economy may be urged as a reason for continuing the prevailing status of political control. The present Congress, however, has set this rule entirely aside so far as providing for the military services is concerned, and voted appropriations on an exceptionally generous scale. The Army bill, the Navy bill and the Fortifications bill as they came from the House, were all notably liberal, and under ordinary conditions might naturally have been expected to encounter more or less opposition from the conservative elements in the Senate, where there is a constant plea for vigilant economy in public expenditures. Yet the Senate has adopted all three measures substantially as they came from the lower branch, and where any change was made in the total amount carried by any of the three measures, it was in the way of increase. Nor is there in any of these bills a single item that can be objected to on the ground of extravagance. All three measures are carefully considered and evenly balanced, and rank among the most excellent military appropriation bills ever enacted by Congress.

The cheerful readiness with which these important measures were adopted is extremely significant. We do not believe it indicates that the unreasoning objection to large expenditures of money for National defense has been entirely overcome. That objection will exist in some degree as long as a large proportion of the American people continue their absurd folly of mistaking military resources for military strength. We do believe, however, that it indicates a growing conviction in the minds of our responsible leaders, that the need of developing our National defenses to the highest attainable efficiency can no longer be safely ignored, and that whether it is agreeable or otherwise, duty and intelligent self-interest both require that the Army and Navy shall be prepared, so far as the judicious expenditure of money can prepare them, for the effective performance of the work that would be expected of them in time of war. In a word, we believe that the surprising alacrity with which Congress has voted these splendid grants of money for our military services, denotes a broadening realization among the people that our growing Navy and our re-organized Army are indispensable branches of our peace establishment, and that the moral tendency of their maintenance on the most generous scale will be to prevent war, rather than to provoke it. If this view of the situation is correct—if it be true that preparedness for war makes for peace—it means that the Nation is becoming more alert to the vital need of effective self-protection and more willing to provide for that need in the only practical way.

The nation to-day is at peace with all the world, and there is no cloud in the sky. But it is a peace fraught with momentous possibilities and conditions so uncertain that the tranquillity of the world might be destroyed in a night by the overt act of a single power. If such a catastrophe comes it will be precipitated by some na-

tion which believes that its rival is unprepared for conflict. Under such conditions as now exist among the great powers of the world, with a situation in the Far East in which a single spark might start a conflagration of world-wide extent, the nation which is unprepared for war is a menace to the peace of mankind. There is at present no likelihood whatever that the United States may be drawn into the war in the Far East, but the possibility of such a thing will exist down to the very hour of the signing of a peace treaty by Russia and Japan.

Nor in the Orient the only quarter of the world where vigilance is required. Conditions in South America and in Santo Domingo are so perilous that to ignore them would be almost criminal folly. If Venezuela should refuse to pay the claims adjudged against her in favor of Great Britain, Germany and Italy, those powers might claim the right to renew the blockade of her ports, and no matter how distasteful the proceeding might be we should either have to submit or fight. The Hague Tribunal has affirmed the principle that a nation which blockades the ports of another nation in order to collect a debt shall be treated as a preferred creditor of that nation as against other nations which do not join in the blockade, and this decision may some day involve us in grave embarrassment in maintaining the political integrity of various South American republics which are deeply in debt to European financiers. The Republic of Colombia is another object of interest to the United States, for while it appears that Colombia has resolved to reduce her army and is by all accounts peaceably disposed, she nevertheless holds the United States responsible for the secession of Panama, and we may be sure that she will retaliate for our part in that affair if the time ever comes when she believes it can be done successfully.

In Brazil an extraordinary situation is presented. German colonists have established large and prosperous colonies in the Southern portion of Brazil, and these colonies are thoroughly German in everything but name. The language, customs, traditions, trade usages and political ideals of the Fatherland are sacredly preserved. Including the concessions granted since the beginning of the present year, the territory controlled by the Germans in Brazil is greater than the combined area of Germany and France, and as the emigrants who go to those colonies are aided by the German Government, they are required to bind themselves to "remain Germans," and continue to be liable to military service for the empire. The result of this arrangement would be that in the event of a successful revolution in Brazil the formation of one or more independent colonies, distinctly German in character and sentiment, would be entirely possible, or in the case of war between Germany and the United States, Germany would have at call in Brazil a large body of troops, many of whom had received practical military training in the Fatherland. Germany's colonizing project in Brazil is a matter of the most serious import. Politically, it is based upon a policy of opportunism, ready to profit by any overturn of existing conditions, and the fact that in contingencies it could assemble a large body of German troops on the American continent is highly suggestive.

If we turn to Santo Domingo the outlook is even more perplexing. The country is hopelessly in debt to European creditors who threaten drastic measures to enforce the payment of their claims, the people are terrorized by rival factions of political adventurers, business is prostrate and there appears to be nothing ahead but anarchy and ruin. One set of leaders are avowedly striving to force the United States into annexing the country and another is working against it, while both are engaged in looting the inhabitants of their last dollar. To add to existing complications, it is rumored in cable reports from Europe that Germany is trying to buy the claims of Spain against Santo Domingo, amounting to upwards of \$12,000,000, with the idea of using those claims as a pretext for occupying the country and thus acquiring the coveted naval base in the Western hemisphere. This fanciful story need not be considered except in one particular. There is nothing to prevent Germany from acquiring the Spanish claims, and if she acquired them she could blockade the ports of Santo Domingo to enforce payment and thus make herself a preferred creditor under the decree of The Hague Tribunal. How long, does anybody suppose, would it take Santo Domingo to pay \$12,000,000 from her meagre revenues? Long enough, certainly, to enable Germany to establish permanent control over the country and do with it as she pleased, unless she were restrained by the resolute enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine.

One may consider the possibilities here suggested without in any way exposing himself to the charge of being an alarmist. There is nothing at all alarming in the national outlook. On the contrary, the prospect is calm and reassuring, but that is so because we have fortunately entered upon a broader policy of guarding against emergencies. The increasing alertness of the nation is one of the most inspiring tokens of its sanity and patriotism, and those attributes are the surest guarantees of its peace, honor and prosperity.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs will not take up the question of a Navy general staff until after the Appropriation bill has been finally disposed of by the two Houses of Congress. Secretary Moody will then appear before the committee and give his views on the subject of a general staff, and if requested will submit a draft of a bill for consideration by the Congress.

#### ARMY APPROVAL OF SUBMARINES.

It is characteristic of the people of the United States that they are disposed to depend upon the discovery of some new method of meeting an emergency rather than upon the development of existing appliances. They appear to believe that a military crisis will be met by the man of the hour, as in the case of the monitor, and that provision and preparation are alike useless as they will prove of no avail in the moment of need. This habit of mind, because it breeds impatience of the gradual development of useful auxiliaries, places the conservative on the defensive against appliances for which revolutionary claims are made. This is seen in the history of the submarine boat in the United States. Extravagant claims on the one hand, and wholesale denials on the other, have interfered in a measure with the development of one of the most promising auxiliaries of the modern Navy and it has remained for the Army to take the ground which has been entered on only in part by the Navy and that because of practical compulsion from Congress.

Those who have followed naval legislation are aware of the persistent agitation and solicitation required to secure the addition of a certain number of submarine boats of one type to the Navy. During the time of this exploitation before the committee, a boat of a different type has been in course of development and one having characteristics which have commended it to an Army board which has recommended the purchase of a number of boats of this type as auxiliaries to the mine defence of the great harbors of the country. While a logical plea is made for the use of these boats by the Army in that they are able to assist in the work of establishing mines, or repairing the cables, and of guarding waters where stationary mines cannot be planted on account of swift or deep water, the Navy are concerned because of what they regard as an encroachment on their province. They see in this the beginning of an army-navy which could as logically be followed by the construction of great floating, armored batteries by the Army to cover points which cannot be commanded by land fortifications. There is a lesson in the incident for the Navy which, if it is heeded, may stimulate naval interest in submarine warfare and lead the Congressional appropriators of money to reasonable conclusions as to the value of submarine warfare as an auxiliary. It is to be questioned if the policy of holding back from consideration the problem of submarine torpedo warfare has been at all of benefit to the Navy. As a revulsion from the general denial of the benefits of the submarine boat, there is danger of a swing to the other extreme if too great confidence in it as a principal engine of war. The Army has set an example of boldly grasping the question of submarines which should be instructive.

The fight that has been waged in Congress this week in connection with the discussion of the Fortifications bill in the Senate, over the purchase for the use of the Army of submarine boats, has created considerable discussion in administrative official circles. Both Secretary of the Navy Moody and Secretary of War Taft seem inclined to believe that there should be no division of authority over submarines or other defense boats, and that it would be an unwise step to purchase submarine boats for the use of the Army in connection with the defenses of harbors. It is true that the special board of officers of the Army appointed to consider the submarine boat question recommended the purchase of five boats of the Lake design for the defense of certain harbors, but this report does not seem to receive the approval of the Secretary of War. It is believed that the management and control of submarine boats should remain with the Navy.

Rear Admiral Evans, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet, in a letter dated Jan. 20, 1904, says: "I desire to invite the attention of the Department to the record made on the recent trip of the battleship and cruiser squadrons from Yokohama to Honolulu and thence to Cavite, covering a distance of practically 8,500 miles in midwinter. The cruiser squadron sailed from Yokohama on Dec. 3, 1903, the battleship squadron following two days later. The two squadrons joined at sea on the 14th and proceeded in company to Honolulu, arriving on the 16th. On the 20th both squadrons sailed from Honolulu for Guam, the cruiser squadron via Midway and the battleships taking the Great Circle route via Wake Island. The battleship squadron arrived at San Louis d'Apra, Guam, on the morning of January 11, and the cruisers on the morning of the 12th. The battleship squadron sailed from Guam on the morning of the 13th and the cruisers the afternoon of the 14th, the former arriving at Cavite on the morning of the 18th and the latter on the morning of the 20th. During the run from Yokohama to Honolulu the seas were the worst I have ever experienced and continued practically throughout the entire run. The weather conditions from Honolulu to Cavite were better and, on the whole, the trip was an easy and comfortable one. During this run of practically 8,500 miles from Yokohama to Cavite, no repairs or over-hauling were done upon the engines of any of the vessels by any outside force and only such was done by the force on board each vessel as could be taken in hand during the short time of the stay of the vessels at Honolulu when not occupied in coaling. The speed maintained by the battleship squadron from Yokohama to Honolulu was 12 1-2 knots. \* \* \* The battleship squadron arrived in Cavite, after this run of 8,500 miles, in as good condition as when it started out from Yokohama and was ready for any service that it might be called upon to perform. The same could be

said of the cruiser squadron, with the exception of the Cincinnati, which needed a new air pump rod." It will be remembered that we called attention to this splendid run some weeks ago. Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling, in acknowledging the receipt of this letter says: "The Department desires to express its gratification to the officers and men of the battleship and cruiser squadrons on the fine showing made by the vessels of these two squadrons during the long run of 8,500 miles. That the vessels of these two squadrons should arrive at their destination after this long cruise in good condition without need of repairs, is an indication of an excellent state of preparedness and efficiency. The engineer's force is worthy of special commendation."

The sites for permanent maneuver camps designated in the bill agreed to by the House Committee on Military Affairs on March 15, appear to be altogether the best of all that were available. Geographically they are well distributed, one being in Pennsylvania, for which \$500,000 is appropriated, one in Texas, for which \$125,000 is appropriated, one in Wisconsin, for which \$400,000 is appropriated, and one in California, for which \$500,000 is appropriated. The Pennsylvania site embraces about 18,000 acres in Conewago Valley and lies almost entirely in Lebanon County. Its topography is widely varied, part of it being clear and rolling, part of it flanked by the Blue Mountains and part thickly wooded. Throughout the tract there are thousands of springs and small streams, affording an unlimited supply of pure water. Several excellent wagon roads traverse the territory, and the site is so located with respect to the extensive system of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that the transportation facilities for moving troops to and from the camp are almost perfect. The Texas site consists of about 20,000 acres and lies near Fort Sam Houston, the territory being admirably suited to maneuver purposes. The Wisconsin site also consists of some 20,000 acres, lies in Juneau County in the central part of the State, is abundantly supplied with timber and water and is accessible by two extensive systems of railway. The California site, 22,000 acres in area, lies in San Luis Obispo county, in the south-western part of the State and consists partly of mountain and partly of plain, all well watered and easy of access. All four sites are highly desirable and seem to have been chosen solely with reference to their fitness for maneuver operations. With the acquisition of these tracts and their transformation into great maneuver camps, the field training of our troops, both of the militia and the Army will have entered upon a new and important stage.

An element of importance, but of unknown power, as a factor in the naval campaign in the Far East is the available coal supply of the contending fleets. Both Russia and Japan use Welsh steam coal almost exclusively for naval purposes, and according to the Hampshire Telegraph the two countries have purchased upwards of 6,000,000 tons of that product in the last year, fully 250,000 tons having been shipped to various Russian and Japanese ports since the beginning of the present year, one order for Japan amounting to 80,000 tons. How much either navy has at its disposal is of course largely a matter of guess-work with outsiders, but it is probable that a long-continued naval campaign would leave both of them seriously crippled for lack of fuel supplies. The superiority of Welsh coal for naval purposes is so well established and the deposits are so limited that public sentiment in England is strongly in favor of forbidding the sale of this coal to foreign navies. "Common sense," says our Hampshire contemporary, "would suggest that every ton of this fuel should be retained for the nation's use, so that in the time of war we should have a distinct advantage over an enemy. Instead of that, however, we are permitting the colliery owners to export millions upon millions of tons. This no doubt is very profitable for them, but what of the future interest of the nation?" Professor Dawkins, an eminent geologist, in a letter to the London Times, writes with reference to the same subject as follows: "It is certain—and here I write after a long geological experience—that the supply of steam coal is very limited, and that it will be exhausted at the present reckless rate within a comparatively short time." Prof. Dawkins urges a parliamentary investigation of the subject, including the question of prohibiting sales of Welsh coal to foreign navies.

The following important and interesting circular order has been sent around the War Department this week to the various chiefs of the staff departments and corps, by order of the Chief of Staff: "When officers are to be ordered to Washington for consultations or from their stations to distant points on duty not disclosed in the papers, they will state affirmatively that the business is of such a nature that it cannot be transacted by correspondence. It is desired also that the chiefs of bureaus will individually consider in this matter that the cost of mileage very greatly exceeded the amount mentioned by Congress during the past year and that the proportionate amount for the first quarter of the current fiscal year has been largely exceeded. This matter is mentioned merely to ask the co-operation of bureau chiefs in maintaining the expenses as regards mileage on as economical a basis as good administration will permit."

The Senate in executive session on Friday, March 18, confirmed the nomination of Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood to be a major general, by a vote of 46 to 16.

## NEW UNIFORM FOR MARINE CORPS.

The following is the report of the uniform board of the Marine Corps, which has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and which will govern the uniform of the Marine Corps in the future:

Uniform Board Room, Mills Building,  
Washington, D.C., March 10, 1904.

Sir: In obedience to your order of Nov. 14, 1903, we have met as a board for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting on matters in connection with the uniform and equipment for officers and enlisted men of the United States Marine Corps, and recommend as follows:

1. There should be substituted for the white undress belt, now prescribed for officers of the U.S. Marine Corps, a fair leather belt conforming to the following specifications: "The belt to be made of fair leather, not stuffed russet, one and three-fourths inches wide with detachable slings of the same material, trimmings to be of bronze metal, with dull finish, slings to be seven-eighths of an inch wide and made in one piece so they may be fastened to the belt at the same place; the shorter sling to be of such length that it will allow the ferrule of the sword, when unsung, just to touch the ground twelve inches in rear of the line of the toes, and the longer to be of such length that it will hang straight from the belt to the lower ring of the scabbard when the sword is in the position above referred to. The belt to be closed at the ends by the means of a large one-prong bronze metal, dull finish, track buckle. The belt to be also provided with an extra set of slings to conform in every way to the specifications above stated, except they are to be made of white patent leather with trimmings of brass. The belt to be provided with an attachment of the same material, which will fit over the belt proper, and which will hold forty cartridges. This attachment may be worn by officers when in the field and when a revolver is carried. The belt to conform in every particular to the sealed sample in the office of the Quartermaster, U.S. Marine Corps.
2. That the white braided summer undress coat prescribed for officers be dropped from the list of uniforms required, and that a white coat of "campaign coat" style be substituted for the same. White coats to conform to the following specifications: Single breasted sack coat of white material, with standing collar not less than one and five-eighths or more than two inches high according to the neck of the wearer, fastened by two hooks and eyes of white metal, the skirt to extend to the crotch, coat cut to fit the figure easily; a small opening on left side at waist, like that in overcoat, to permit sword sling to pass through when sword belt is worn. Extending from the neck to the upper pockets there should be two gore seams on each breast to give more chest room. Cuffs of same material three inches deep, running to a point at the middle forward part of the sleeve six inches deep, to be cut double and sewed to the lower edge of the sleeve. On each shoulder a strap of same material as the coat, let in at the shoulder seam reaching from the sleeve seam to the edge of the collar, and buttoning at the upper end with a small Marine Corps button; the straps to be three inches wide at the shoulder end and one and three-fourths inches wide at the collar end. The coat to have four patch-pockets, to be closed by "V" shaped flaps, the upper two only to be pleated, and to have a pleat one and one-half inches wide. The coat to be closed at the front by means of five large Marine Corps buttons, the lowest being not lower than the waist line. All pockets to be closed by small Marine Corps buttons. The coat to conform in every particular to the sealed sample in the office of the Quartermaster, U.S. Marine Corps.
3. That the Marine Corps device be worn on all coats except full dress, on each side of the collar, the flukes of the anchor to point forward toward the opening of the collar, and the crown to be one and one-half inches from the opening of same. The insignia of rank to be worn on all shoulder straps, the outer edge of the ornaments nearest the shoulder seam to be one inch from that seam, an interval of three fourths of an inch to exist between the first and second ornament, and one inch to be between the first or second, as the case may be, and any other device on the shoulder strap such as the shield as prescribed by the aide-de-camp. The blue undress coat to be provided with a shoulder strap (hereafter to be described) on which to be worn the rank device in the same place as above mentioned.
4. That the black and white helmets worn by officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps be abolished, and for the black helmet there be substituted a full dress cap. And that the chapeaux as worn by staff officers be abolished and a full dress cap be substituted for the same, similar in design as that for officers of the line. Caps to be made of a pattern as per standard sample in the office of the Quartermaster, U.S. Marine Corps.
5. That the angle of drop from the horizontal of the visor of all caps be sixty degrees.
6. That in describing the length of the full dress coat for officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps, the expression "skirt to extend to one inch below crotch" be used, and in describing the length of all other coats except "mess jacket," the expression "skirt to extend to crotch" be used.
7. That a white mess jacket for officers to be adopted to conform to the following specifications: a round jacket of white material with standing collar, cuffs and shoulder straps. Cuffs of same material three inches deep, running to a point at the forward part of the sleeve, six inches deep. Jacket to have sixteen small Marine Corps buttons on the right side, button holes to match on the left side. On each shoulder a strap of same material as the jacket, let in at the shoulder seam, reaching from the sleeve seam to the edge of the collar and buttoning at the upper end with a small Marine Corps button, the straps to be three-fourths inches wide at the collar end. The mess jacket not to extend below the point of the hip bones, at the sides. Waistcoat to be of same material as mess jacket, to have a rolling collar, outer edge to be stitched to the waistcoat. Waistcoat to be closed in front by means of four small Marine Corps buttons. Trousers to be made of same material as coat, and to fit snug about the waist, without pockets or buckle strap. When this uniform is prescribed a standing collar and a one-inch wide silk tie will be habitually worn. Uniform to be made of pattern as per standard sample in the office of the Quartermaster, U.S. Marine Corps.
8. That as a distinctive badge of office, the aide-de-camp shall wear aiguillettes with full dress uniform and the small shield as prescribed for aides-de-camp of the U.S. Army with undress.
9. That no other linen than "white linen" shall even be worn with uniform, but that white linen collars shall not be worn by enlisted men with any uniform.
10. That medals of honor, good conduct badges, and other authorized decorations, shall be worn on "occasions of ceremony," such as general musters, reviews, inspections, etc., or when special full dress or full dress is prescribed. Badges to be worn on the left breast of the coat, suspended by a ribbon from a bar of metal passed through their upper ends, the tops of the ribbons forming a horizontal line between the first and second buttons from the top. The badges will be arranged so that those commemorative of the more important events shall be nearest the shoulder. Medals of honor, good conduct badges and medals for special acts of gallantry will be worn on the end of the line away from the shoulder.
11. That the shoulder knots for the enlisted men of the Marine Corps be abolished and a strap substituted, on the tunic. This strap to conform to the following specifications: a stiff strap of scarlet cloth with yellow piping, to be let in at the shoulder seam and extended to the collar, to be fastened at collar end by means of

a small Marine Corps button; to be three inches wide at the button end. Tunic to be made of a pattern as per sample in the office of the Quartermaster, U.S. Marine Corps.

12. That the epaulettes and shoulder knots for commissioned officers be retained and worn under the same conditions, and by the same persons as prescribed in the present uniform regulations.

13. That there be adopted khaki caps for the use of the officers and enlisted men of the battalions on board ship, similar in shape and pattern to the standards as prescribed for the undress blue and white caps as per sealed sample in the office of the Quartermaster, U.S. Marine Corps.

14. That together with the other changes as above recommended to be made in the full dress tunic of enlisted men, the following changes be made: collar to be made not less than one and five-eighths nor more than two inches high, according to the length of the neck of the wearer, to have square cut corners, and to be closed by means of two black enameled hooks and eyes. Full dress to be of style of sealed sample in the office of Quartermaster, U.S. Marine Corps.

15. That the evening dress as prescribed for officers of the line and staff be abolished.

16. That there be substituted for the round gold cord as used for sleeve ornaments on the full dress coat and mess jacket of all officers of the Marine Corps below the grade of field officer, a tubular gold braid of style as sample in the office of the Quartermaster, U.S. Marine Corps.

17. That the cuff on the cuff of the mess jacket of line officers below the grade of field officer, below the grade of field officer, be directly on the cloth of cuff itself, omitting the red cloth as heretofore prescribed.

18. That with the mess jacket there be worn trousers made of dark blue cloth with a stripe of No. 3 Marine Corps gold lace on the outer seam, without pockets or buckle strap.

19. That with special full dress there be worn trousers of a pattern as prescribed above for mess jacket, when the former dress is prescribed, on occasions of ceremony, when not in line with troops. The present special full dress trousers to be worn on all occasions of ordinary ceremony, such as reviews, inspections, etc., when in line with troops, or when full dress is prescribed.

20. That there be added to the blue undress coat for officers of the Marine Corps, a strap let in at the shoulder seam, and extending to the collar, which will conform to the following specifications: Three inches broad at the shoulder end, and one and three-fourths inches broad at the collar end, which latter end is to be round. Strap to be made of same material as the blouse and be bound by black mohair braid three-eighths of an inch wide and to be held at the collar end by means of a crocheted button. Strap to be sewed to the blouse.

21. That the grey noncommissioned officers' chevrons be worn on both white and campaign uniforms.

22. That the present design for the chevrons of a gunnery sergeant be abolished and there be adopted one conforming to the following specifications: The chevron as used for a sergeant, with a device of a bursting bomb and crossed rifles in yellow silk in the angle on scarlet ground.

23. That the officer of the day's sash be abolished.

24. That the cap ornament be worn on all caps and that no cap covers be worn.

25. That on the undress and full dress trousers for line officers of the Marine Corps the red stripe shall be one and one-half inches broad.

26. That the collars of all coats for officers and enlisted men shall not be less than one and five-eighths, and not more than two inches broad, according to the length of the neck of the wearer, the ends to be cut square.

27. That all braids or gold lace thereon to be of same width.

28. That collars and cuffs shall not be worn with campaign or white undress coats.

29. That the heavy blue flannel shirt at the present time issued to the enlisted men of the Marine Corps be abolished and a khaki woolen shirt substituted therefor, which shall conform to the following specifications: A light woolen shirt dyed khaki color, as per standard sample in the office of the Quartermaster, U.S. Marine Corps, having a small rolling collar one and one-half inches broad; one patch pocket, closed by a V shaped flap on each breast; a strap of the same material sewed fast to the shirt on each shoulder three inches broad at the collar end. The shirt to be closed at the front, the pocket flaps to be closed over the pockets, the cuffs to be closed at the ends, and the shoulder straps to be ornamented at the collar end by means of a half-inch flat bronze metal, dull finish, button.

30. That the aiguillettes of the aide-de-camp shall conform to the following specifications: To be made in the same manner as prescribed for staff officers, except that they shall be detachable so that they may be worn with either shoulder knots or epaulettes. To be worn with special full dress or full dress.

31. That the horse equipment of mounted officers consist of the following articles: (a) Saddle and bridle of fair leather, McClellan or Whitman, or similar design. (b) Gloves, drab as per standard sample in the office of the Quartermaster, U.S. Marine Corps. (c) Boots, black polished. (d) Spurs, as per standard sample in the office of the Quartermaster, U.S. Marine Corps. (e) Saddle cloths: For the commandant: Of dark blue cloth, lined with canvas, the same size as is prescribed for general officers of the U.S. Army, to be worn over saddle blanket, or pad, under the saddle, trimmed with two bands of No. 3 Marine Corps gold lace, one-half inch apart, the outer band following the edge of the cloth. In each flank corner the corps device as prescribed for the officer's helmet, surmounted by stars indicating the rank of commandant. For officers of the staff: Of dark blue cloth lined with canvas of the same size as prescribed for officers of the Staff Corps of the Army, worn over the saddle blanket or pad, and under the saddle with an edging of No. 3 Marine Corps gold lace. In each flank corner the device prescribed for officer's helmet. For all other officers: Same as prescribed for staff officers, except that the edging shall be of red enameled leather.

32. That there be adopted a belt of fair leather one and one-half inches wide, to be closed at the end by means of large one-prong bronze metal, dull finish, buckle. This belt to be worn by the officers and enlisted men when the khaki shirt without the coat is worn.

33. That the following articles constitute a field uniform for officers and enlisted men when ordered: Campaign hat, khaki trousers, khaki shirt, leggings, russet shoes and leather belt. When the uniform of the officers to correspond with this is worn, there be worn in addition, a khaki colored four-in-hand scarf.

34. That the insignia of rank of all officers shall in no case be placed on scarlet cloth, but directly on the material of the uniform.

35. That the black mohair braid on the blue undress uniform be one and one-half inches wide instead of one and one-fourth inches.

36. That the collar ornaments to be worn on uniforms shall be of uniform size as of standard sample in the office of the Quartermaster, U.S. Marine Corps.

37. That in lieu of the white helmet above recommended to be abolished a white cap be adopted for officers and enlisted men, to be made of heavy cotton duck, of a pattern similar to that prescribed for the blue undress cap. Sealed sample in the office of the Quartermaster, U.S. Marine Corps.

38. That the list of arms and equipments to be in possession of officers be as follows: For commandant: Such as may be prescribed. All other mounted officers: Horse equipment: Saddle complete, saddle blanket, blue saddle cloth, field saddle cloth, bridle and combination halter, watering bridle, nosebag, saddle bags, lariat, picket pin, currycomb, horse brush, and surcingle. Personal equipment: Blanket, canteen, meat can, knife, fork, spoon, tin cup, saber, belt, spurs, field glass, watch, compass, note book and pencils. Arms: Saber, revolver and ammunition. Dismounted officers: Personal equipment: Blanket, tin cup, meat can, knife, fork, spoon,

haversack, sword belt, field glass, watch and compass. Arms: Sword, revolver and ammunition.

39. All coats for officers and enlisted men to be cut high in front at the neck, so that when viewed from the front they will have a square look.

40. The board submits the above for the action of the Brigadier General, commandant, and when the result of the same is received will proceed to compile copy of regulations governing the uniform and equipment of officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps, the same to comprise all regulations pertaining to the subject, as modified and corrected.

W. P. Biddle, Lieut. Col.: C. L. McCauley, Major, A.Q.M.; L. J. Magill, Major, A.A. and Insp.; Henry Leonard, Captain; F. J. Schwable, Captain, A.Q.M.

First Indorsement, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, March 10, 1904.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of the Navy, approving the within contained report of the board with the exception of paragraph 18 which is not approved and for which the convening authority substitutes:

"18. That with special full dress there be worn trousers similar to those prescribed for undress."

2. The changes in uniform herein recommended are approved by this office because they are in the interest of efficiency and economy, and are modifications which experience has indicated to be necessary. They will result in a saving to the Government, it is believed, and will enable them to obtain greater usefulness, with relatively less expenditure on the part of officers.

3. The excepted paragraph heretofore indicated is not approved by this office, is not recommended for adoption, and a substitute paragraph has been recommended in its place for the same general reasons, viz: The desire, in this day of many and frequent changes of station, to avoid augmenting the baggage of an officer is required to move, and having in view the greatly increased expense to which officers are subjected, the effort to prevent all increase in expensiveness of equipment consistent with efficiency.

4. As will be observed upon consulting the within report, changes recommended are minor, conservative, and in no sense sweeping.

5. Officers who have recently entered the Marine Corps have been instructed not to secure the articles of uniform in which changes were probable, consequently they will be put to a loss, rather than a greater, expense.

6. Having in view the fact that candidates for appointment are now undergoing examination and that those who satisfy the requirements will be soon requiring new outfits, early action on the within report is earnestly requested. G. F. Elliott, Brig. Gen., commandant.

The recommendation of the commandant is approved.  
CHARLES H. DARLING, Asst. Secretary.

## NEW FIRING REGULATIONS FOR SMALL ARMS.

The revision of the system of "Firing Regulations for Small Arms," for the Army and militia, approved by the Secretary of War, is now being printed. It will be a much larger book than previous manuals. In its preparation the board consulted with and received assistance from many officers of the Regular Army and the National Guard. We give below some extracts from the proof sheets.

A radical change adopted herewith is the substitution of the circular bull's eye target for the figure target in a part of this course. The premises upon which depended the former use of the figure target were, practically, two in number. The first was that with the figure target the soldier always fired at an object resembling a man, and therefore more nearly assimilated his practice in time of peace to that in time of action. The second was that by placing the figure, the object aimed at, at the bottom of the target the soldier learned to aim habitually low. Regarding the first premise, it may be stated that the object sought is equally attained in the scheme of instruction herewith, inasmuch as the figure target is introduced in rapid fire and retained in skirmish fire.

As to the second premise, it is believed to be an error. The figure was placed at the bottom of the target to teach the soldier to aim low. Inasmuch as a low miss of the figure penalized the soldier with a 0, while a high miss rewarded him with a 2, 3, or 4 (depending upon the range), the result was the opposite of that desired, and the soldier learned to aim high. Moreover, it is believed that it is not a question of the object at which aim is taken. The soldier in aiming sees nothing below the object aimed at, and, being taught always to aim underneath the object, he thus so forms the habit of low aim in practice that he will continue it in time of action, even though his target be a man instead of a paper bull's eye.

Other reasons for the substitution of the bull's eye for the figure target in certain parts of the course are as follows:

- (a) It admits of a more definite point of aim.
- (b) It gives in scoring a more consistent valuation of hits.
- (c) It is better adapted to the instruction of the recruits.

For the Army there will be six competitions yearly, as follows: 1. The Division Infantry Competition; 2. The Division Cavalry Competition; 3. The Army Infantry Competition; 4. The Army Cavalry Competition; 5. The Division Pistol Competition; 6. The Army Pistol Competition.

In the Division Infantry Competition, competitors will be selected from each company of Infantry and Engineers armed with the rifle. Representation of the Hospital Corps, post non-com. staff and Hospital Corps will be permitted, but not required. The preliminary practice will consist for each competitor of the record practice, marksman's course, as prescribed in these regulations and subject to regulations governing competitions. The competition proper will consist for each competitor of the record practice, marksman's course, except in the number of scores and skirmish runs, which will be doubled or repeated, and all subject to regulations governing competitions.

As to the composition of the several teams, the prizes, etc., the following will be found of interest:

The strength of the division team will be in the ratio of one member to five competitors.

To teams of six or less will be awarded 1 gold medal, 1 silver medal; 7 to 9, 1 gold medal, 2 silver medals; 10 to 12, 1 gold medal, 3 silver medals; 13 to 15, 2 gold medals, 3 silver medals; 16 to 18, 2 gold medals, 4 silver medals; 19 to 21, 2 gold medals, 5 silver medals; 22 to 24, 2 gold medals, 6 silver medals; 25 to 27, 3 gold medals, 6 silver medals; 28 to 30, 3 gold medals, 7 silver medals; 31 to 33, 3 gold medals, 8 silver medals; 34 to 35, 3 gold medals, 9 silver medals; 36 to 39, 4 gold medals, 9 silver medals; 40 to 42, 4 gold medals, 10 silver medals; 43 to 45, 4 gold medals, 11 silver medals; 46 to 48, 4 gold medals, 12 silver medals; 49 to 51, 5 gold medals, 12 silver medals.

A bronze medal will also be awarded to each remaining member of the team.

These medals, and such others as may be won in the other regular competitions or matches, may be worn on all full dress occasions. The winner of a gold medal in a division or other authorized competition may, if he so elects, receive in lieu thereof a rifle or carbine of special design and superior workmanship, provided with the most improved sights, which will become his personal property, but which will not be used in competition with men using the Service rifle or carbine.

The Cavalry and the Engineers using the carbine will be eligible for the Division Cavalry Competition, which will be conducted in all respects like the Infantry Competition in which the competitors will consist of the members of the several division infantry teams and in addition any distinguished marksman desiring to compete.

whose scores at the last division infantry competitions equalled or exceeded that of the lowest member of the team in the same competitions, respectively. The Infantry Competition, as regards the preliminary practice, the competitive firing, and the determination of the personnel, twelve in number, of the team, will be conducted in the manner prescribed for the division infantry competition. The following prizes will be awarded: First prizes, to the first four members of the team, gold medals; second prizes, to the remaining eight members of the team, silver medals.

Competitors for the Army Cavalry team will be selected and assembled in a similar manner and at the same place and time as prescribed in the case of the Army Infantry competition. This competition in all respects will be conducted as prescribed for the division cavalry competition. Prizes, twelve in number, will be awarded similar to those for the Army Infantry team.

Each year representatives of the Service using the pistol will be assembled for division competitions with that arm. These competitions will be held at such places and times as may be designated in orders from division headquarters. The places will be selected preferably from those at which are held division infantry or cavalry competitions, and the dates will, if practicable, immediately precede or follow the dates for those competitions. The post non-commissioned staff may be, but is not required to be, represented, the maximum being one from each department.

Competitors will be selected from the enlisted men of the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Engineers mounted, and any commissioned officers of the Cavalry, and Infantry, who are expert pistol shots who may desire to enter. The Coast Artillery may be represented at the discretion of the division commander, such representation to be based on the ratio of one officer to six companies. Other officers may be selected and reported to the War Department as follows: By the Chief of Engineers, one officer from among the three battalions of Engineers; by the Chief of Artillery, three officers from the Field Artillery, and ten from the Coast Artillery. Besides the Corps and staff departments may be selected by the War Department.

To teams of 6 or less will be awarded 1 gold medal, one silver medal; 7 to 9, 1 gold medal, 2 silver medals; 10 to 12, 1 gold medal, 3 silver medals; 13 to 15, 2 gold medals, 3 silver medals; 16 to 18, 2 gold medals, 4 silver medals; 19 to 21, 2 gold medals, 5 silver medals; 22 to 24, 2 gold medals, 6 silver medals; 25 to 27, 3 gold medals, 6 silver medals. A bronze medal will be awarded to each remaining member of the team.

The winner of a gold medal in a division or other authorized competition may, if he so elects, receive in lieu thereof, a rifle or carbine of special design and superior workmanship, provided with the most improved sights, which will become his personal property, but which will not be used in competition with men using the service rifle or carbine.

Competitors for the Army pistol team will consist of the members of the several division pistol teams, and in addition any distinguished pistol shots desiring to compete whose scores at the last division pistol competitions equalled or exceeded that of the lowest member of the team in the same competitions, respectively. The competition, as regards the preliminary practice, the competitive firing, and the determination of the personnel six (or twelve), in number, of the Army pistol team, will be conducted in the manner prescribed for the division pistol competition. The following prizes will be awarded: First prizes, to the first four (or two), members of the team, gold medals; second prizes, to the remaining eight (or four), members of the team, silver medals.

#### THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed S. 4164, amended to read: "That section 1209 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and it is hereby amended to read as follows: 'Sec. 1209. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may confer commissions by brevet for gallant and distinguished conduct on the part of commissioned officers of the Army in war and in the presence of the enemy or in armed conflict in and during the China relief expedition or the insurrection in the Philippines, stating the time and place of such gallant and distinguished conduct.'"

The Senate has passed S. 671 to increase the pensions of those who have lost both eyes or have become totally blind from causes occurring in the military or naval service of the U.S. To carry out the provisions of the bill, Senator McCumber stated, will require \$201,600, there being exactly 600 such pensioners on the list.

The Senate has passed, with minor amendments, S. 1426, to prevent the desecration of the American flag. The penalty for violation of the act is a fine of from \$10 to \$50, or imprisonment of from thirty days to one year.

The Senate has passed the following bills: S. 2329, for the erection of a suitable memorial monument on the grounds at Fort Recovery, Ohio, where lie buried the remains of Gen. Richard Butler, 630 American soldiers, and 61 officers, who, while under the command of General St. Clair, were slaughtered by the Indians of the Northwest Territory at the battle of Fort Recovery, on the morning of Nov. 4, 1791; S. 3952, to re-adjudicate the claims of J. E. Simpson & Co., for damages for loss incurred by that firm in the construction of a timber dry dock for the U.S. at the New York Navy Yard, during the years 1887 to 1890, by reason of the fact that the soils underlying the site selected were unstable or were not as described; S. 4576, donating certain obsolete ordnance to the City of Boston; H.R. 10761, to authorize the Secretary of War to accept from the citizens of Missoula, Mont., deeds donating to the U.S. certain lands for the enlargement of the military reservation of Fort Missoula.

Proceedings in the Senate on March 9 were enlivened by an animated debate over the question whether there should be an item of \$15,000 in the Army Appropriation bill to defray the cost of erecting on the grounds of the Army War College in Washington the statue of Frederick the Great, presented to the United States by the German Emperor and accepted by President Roosevelt in behalf of the American people. Senator Proctor, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, stated that the statue had not been discussed by the committee and that no appropriation had been made for it. Senator Teller wanted to know under what authority the statue was to be erected, whether Congress had accepted it, and how is it to get here. Senator Bacon, while disclaiming any desire to say anything that could be construed as an affront, either to the German Emperor or the President of the United States, declared that he did not believe it to be in accord with the wishes of the people of the United States that a statue of Frederick the Great should be erected in the capitol of the Republic. "An American father pointing out to his child the statues of great and ideal characters in this city," said Senator Bacon, "would say: 'There is Washington; there is General Hancock; there is General Scott; there is Webster.' When he comes in front of the statue of Frederick the Great and says, 'My son, there is the statue of Frederick the Great,' what is he to tell him? To what is he to point him as the ideal which he desires that son to grow up as one of the supporters of this

Government; to what is he to point him as the feature which he shall emulate, considered from the standpoint of personal liberty, the right of the people to self-government, and the preservation of free republican institutions? It has been contended and urged through the press that Frederick the Great was a friend of the American colonies in their struggle with Great Britain, and that he even sent a sword to Washington, but all who are familiar with the history of those times know two facts. First, that there was not a single thought or utterance of Frederick the Great which was in sympathy with the principles for which the American colonies were struggling, and that, therefore, no such sympathy could have impelled him to any utterance of friendship."

In a letter addressed to Senator Proctor March 8, Col. W. P. Hall, A.A.G., said: "In reply to your inquiry whether the provision in the Army bill in regard to the detail of officers from the line of the Infantry of the Army for services in the line of the Porto Rican Regiment and the provision that the vacancies so caused by such detail shall be filled by promotion or appointment, as now provided by law, has any effect on the rank of the officer so detailed, I will say that it has none. It is precisely the same system that has been followed for three years past in the detail of officers of the line for service in the various staff corps. There is no point of doubt in regard to the method of administration. The vacancies so created are filled by appointment or promotion to the foot of the list from the grade of which the detail is made, and the numbers of officers of that grade are increased by so much, but the rank of the officer detailed and his number and place in the line and his promotion are not affected in the least."

The President pro tempore of the Senate has appointed Mr. Warren and Mr. Gorman members of the Board of Visitors on the part of the Senate to attend the next annual examination of the cadets at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

The Senate resolution, S.R. 54, to permit Col. T. W. Symons of the Engineer Corps of the Army, and now Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in Washington, to be made a member of the advisory board of the New York State commission to build the barge canal, was turned down by the House Committee on Military Affairs by a vote of five to four, on March 15. The resolution had already passed the Senate, but the adverse action of the House committee will prevent it becoming law. The proposition had the endorsement of the War Department and the approval of the President, but the House committee, notwithstanding, refused to report it favorably. Colonel Symons now draws a salary of \$3,000, but if allowed to become a member of the New York Commission, his compensation would be increased to \$11,500 annually. The House committee believes that it would be establishing a bad precedent to allow an Army officer, while holding his commission on the active list, to engage in civil employment. The principal reason, it is stated, for turning down the resolution is found in the fact that the Army is already short of engineers. The committee does not think that the War Department is consistent in requesting an increase of men for river and harbor work and public improvements, and at the same time recommending that one of the best and most efficient engineers be permitted to undertake private work. Senator Depew, Representatives Payne, Alexander, Ryan and Colonel Symons maintain that the whole question was misunderstood, and that the adverse report was ordered under a misapprehension of facts. Representative Alexander, of the Buffalo, N.Y., district, explained that Colonel Symons was the father of the 1,000-ton barge canal, and the people of New York wanted to secure his services long enough to enable him to start work upon it.

The House on March 12 passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$17 to the widow of 1st Lieut. Redmond Tuily, 25th U.S. Inf.; \$35 to the widow of Lieut. Col. Jasper Newton Morrison, J.A.G. Dept.; \$30 to the widow of Capt. James Alexander Haughey, 21st U.S. Inf.; \$40 to the widow of Lieut. Col. Isaac Arnold, Jr., Ord. Dept.; \$24 to Samuel F. Murry, late captain Co. F, 2d U.S. Sharpshooters; \$20 to the widow of Capt. James Powell, U.S.A.; \$35 to the widow of Comdr. George E. Wingate, U.S.N.; \$20 to Thomas B. Steele, late asst. surgeon, U.S.N., war with Mexico, and \$40 to the widow of Comdr. Julien S. Ogden, U.S.N.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has held two meetings this week on the Army Appropriation bill at it was amended by the Senate. It is expected that the House will make a fight over some of the Senate amendments, but at this time it is, of course, impossible to say what will be finally accepted and what rejected. There will certainly be a fight over the consolidation proviso and especially over its promotion features, and it will be amended. The Senate made a curious mistake in the amendment to the Army bill relative to retired officers. As the bill passed the Senate this amendment reads: "Field, line and staff officers of the Army below the grade of brigadier general, with creditable records, who served during the Civil War, who have heretofore been or may hereafter be retired, shall hereafter have the rank and retired pay of the next higher grade; and the Secretary of War may assign retired officers of the Army, with their consent, to active duty in recruiting, for service in connection with the organized militia in the several States and Territories upon the request of the governor thereof, as military attachés, upon courts-martial, courts of inquiry and boards, and to staff duties not involving service with troops; and such officers while so assigned shall receive the full pay and allowances of their respective grades, but no officer shall be entitled to the benefits of this provision who received any advancement of grade at the time of retirement or with a view to retirement." It will be noted that the last part of the section states that "no officer shall be entitled to the benefits of this provision who received any advancement of grade at the time of retirement or with a view to retirement." This would restrict the employment of retired officers for recruiting and other duty to such officers who were not promoted at the time of retirement. Obviously this restriction was meant to apply only to the promotion part of the section, but it will be seen that it affects the assignment of retired officers to active duty.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported without amendment the following: S. 2845, to authorize the appointment of Ricardo Iglesias as a midshipman in the U.S. Navy; S. 2905, to authorize the appointment of Acting Asst. Surg. Leopold Herbert Schwerin, U.S.N., as an assistant surgeon in the U.S. Navy; H.R. 5994, for the relief of Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg, U.S.N.

#### BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 4829, Mr. Fairbanks.—Authorizes the President to select one from such officers of the Army on the retired list as have served forty-one years or more in the Medical Department of the Army, nine years of which shall have been as Surgeon General, and, by and with

the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint him a major general upon the retired list of the Army. (This bill is for the benefit of Brig. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U.S.A., retired, formerly surgeon general.)

S. 5000, Mr. Depew.—That Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin F. Wood, chief engineer, U.S.N., retired, be advanced one grade on the retired list from March 4, 1899, with rank and pay of commander, "for services rendered during the Civil and Spanish Wars, and especially for the valuable services rendered by him on board the United States steamship Mohongo during a pampere in securing a disabled rudder, by which, in the opinion of the captain and other officers on board, the ship was rescued from an extremely perilous position, one which might have resulted in the loss of the ship with all on board, and was enabled to return to Montevideo in safety."

S. 5004, Mr. Proctor.—Authorizes the Secretary of War to issue, upon the request of the governors of the several States and Territories, such magazine rifles belonging to the U.S. as are not necessary for the equipment of the Army and the organized militia, for the use of rifle clubs formed under regulations prepared by the national board for the promotion of rifle practice and approved by the Secretary of War, on proper bonds furnished by said clubs. Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized in his discretion to sell to the several States and Territories, as prescribed in section 17 of the act approved Jan. 21, 1903, for the use of said clubs, ammunition, ordnance stores, and equipments of the Government standard at the prices at which they are listed for the Army. The practice of the rifle clubs herein provided shall be carried on in conformity to regulations prescribed by the national board for the promotion of rifle practice, approved by the Secretary of War, and the results thereof shall be filed in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army. Persons qualifying under the above regulations shall be listed in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army as national marksmen reserve.

H.J. Res. 128, Mr. Vreeland.—Directing the Secretary of the Navy to make thorough and practical test of the Cobham obliterator and recorder of wireless telegraphy, "designed to obliterate all forms of wireless communication, with selective transmission during obliteration, within range of one hundred miles, said to destroy all forms of electrically controlled and operated torpedoes, mines and so forth, and which it is claimed is particularly adapted to naval and coast defense use, with new system of inverted wireless transmission extending the art of wireless telegraphy to a greater range of attainment and greater distance of transmission, with less power, than heretofore ever attained." Appropriates \$5,000 for the purpose.

H. Res. 246, Mr. Baker.—Opposing acceptance by the President of statue of Frederick the Great.

H.R. 13863, Mr. Maynard.—Authorizes and directs the Secretary of War to acquire 1,250 acres of land at Cape Henry, Va., as contemplated by the project embodied in the report of the Secretary of War for 1888, by condemnation proceedings.

H.R. 13923, Mr. Crumpacker.—Confirming the action of the President and Secretary of War in abrogating the agreement commonly known as the "Bates treaty."

H.R. 13998, Mr. Hull.—To increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the U.S. Army.—Same as S. 6438, Mr. Proctor.

H.R. 14061, Mr. McNary.—Providing that U.S. frigate Constitution be transferred to Castle Island, Boston Harbor, to be used as a naval museum.

H.R. 14046, Mr. Watson.—Same as S. 4829, Mr. Fairbanks.

#### STATUS OF MATES.

Secretary of the Navy Moody has this week written duplicate letters to the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs in regard to the bills relating to the pay of mates in the Navy. The Secretary says:

"While the status of mates is peculiar, they are regarded by the Department as being appointed petty officers, and they have been held to be such, within the meaning of certain laws, by the accounting officers of the courts. An act of Congress approved Aug. 1, 1894, provided 'the law regulating the retirement of warrant officers (which is the same as that regulating the retirement of commissioned officers) shall be construed to apply to the twenty-eight officers now serving as mates in the Navy,' and likewise granted to the said twenty-eight mates a considerable increase of pay over that which they had theretofore received, and which mates appointed since Aug. 1, 1894, now receive, under Section 1556 of the Revised Statutes. But there appears to be no law providing for the retirement, in the manner authorized by the act cited, of mates appointed since its passage, and the Department has, within the last few days, felt constrained to hold, in a case in which the question arose, a mate appointed since Aug. 1, 1894, is not entitled to retirement on the same terms and under the same conditions as warrant officers."

"If, as contemplated by the pending measure and that recommended by the Department, all mates, without regard to date of appointment, should be placed on the same footing as to pay, there would appear to be no reason why they should not be placed on an equality as to retirement; and it is accordingly recommended that the proposed legislation be further modified so as to give all mates the benefit of the laws relating to the retirement of officers of commissioned and warrant grades."

"I enclose herewith, for the convenience of the committee, a draft of a measure which it is thought will, if enacted, accomplish the objects in view, and recommend this measure, instead of that heretofore suggested by the Department, be substituted, if it meet approval, for the bill, S. 2422, now pending."

Secretary Moody's bill follows:

"That hereafter all mates in the Navy on the active list shall receive pay at the following rates per annum, to wit: When at sea, \$1,500; on shore duty, \$1,300; on leave or waiting orders, \$900, and for travel under orders shall receive the same allowances that are or may be prescribed by or in pursuance of law for commissioned officers of the Navy; and that the law regulating the retirement of commissioned officers shall be construed to apply to mates."

Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, U.S.N., has written a letter to the Senate Naval Committee, urging the granting of war medals to the officers and men of the U.S.S. Massachusetts for the part that vessel took in the war with Spain. In his letter Admiral Higginson says that the engagements in which the fleet off Santiago was engaged with the batteries established there was quite as important and quite as serious as the affair at Nipe Bay, or the cutting of a cable, and that if medals are to be awarded for these actions, as recommended by the Board of Awards, it is only a matter of justice that the Massachusetts, which was engaged with the batteries off Santiago, but was unfortunately not engaged in the final victory, should be entitled to equal consideration.

## THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

## VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

## NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief.  
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Commander of Caribbean Squadron.  
Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron.  
Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

## Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE, (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. Arrived at Pensacola March 14.  
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Pensacola March 14.  
ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. Arrived at New York yard March 16 for repairs to port propeller.  
IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. Sailed March 16 from New York yard for Hampton Roads en route Pensacola.  
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At Pensacola.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. Arrived at Pensacola March 14.  
MISSOURI, Capt. Wm. S. Cowles. Arrived at Pensacola March 14.  
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived at Pensacola March 14.

## Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (flagship of Admiral Coghlan). Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. At Colon.  
CLEVELAND, Comdr. W. H. H. Southerland. Sailed March 15 from Charleston for Pensacola.  
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Pensacola.  
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Arrived at San Juan March 11.  
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Pensacola.  
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Mertz. At Colon.  
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. Arrived March 11 at Guantanamo.  
CASTINE, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Colon.  
MARLETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. Sailed March 9 from Hampton Roads for Colon.

## Coast Squadron.

TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands). Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. At Pensacola.  
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Pensacola.  
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Pensacola.  
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. In Hampton Roads. Will proceed in a day or two for Pensacola.

## EUROPEAN STATION.

Capt. Harry Knox in temporary command. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station, care of Postmaster, New York.  
BROOKLYN (flagship), Capt. Harry Knox. Sailed March 15 from San Juan for Pensacola.  
MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. Sailed March 9 from St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, for Guantanamo.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

NEWARK (flagship of Admiral Sigbee), Capt. Richard Wainwright. At Pensacola.  
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Lucien Young. At Pensacola.  
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At Pensacola.

## PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Mail address of ships of Pacific Squadron, for the present is in care of Postmaster, New York City.  
NEW YORK (flagship), Capt. John J. Hunker. At Callao.  
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. At Callao.  
BOSTON, Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At Callao.  
CONCORD, Comdr. Chas. P. Perkins. At Callao.  
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. At Panama.  
PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At Panama.  
PREBLE, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Panama.  
PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. At Panama.  
WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. At Panama.  
NERO (collier). At Mare Island.  
SATURN (collier). At Mare Island.

## ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, commander Cruiser Squadron. Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, commander of Philippine Squadron. Capt. Wm. M. Folger, ordered to command Philippine Squadron. After departure of Admiral Evans on the Kentucky for home, Admiral Cooper will take command of station. His flagship will be the Wisconsin. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.

## Battleship Squadron.

KENTUCKY (flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Robert M. Berry. Arrived at Hong Kong March 15. Will sail about March 26 from Hong Kong for home via Suez Canal.  
WISCONSIN, Capt. Richardson Clover. At Cavite. Will be flagship of fleet after departure from station of Kentucky.  
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Cavite.  
MONTEREY, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Hong Kong.  
MONADUCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. Sailed March 10 from Shanghai for Nimrod Sound.

## Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Uriah R. Harris. Arrived at Shikwan March 16.  
HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Niu-Chwang.  
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Wm. A. Marshall. At Chemulpo.  
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. Arrived at Ningpo March 15.  
CALLAO, Lieut. Marcus L. Miller. At Canton.  
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Levi C. Bertolette. Sailed March 10 from Shanghai for Nimrod Sound.

## Cruiser Squadron.

NEW ORLEANS (flagship of Admiral Cooper), Comdr. Giles B. Harber. Sailed March 15 from Shanghai for Hong Kong.  
ALBANY, Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Shanghai.  
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. At Chemulpo.  
RALEIGH, Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro. At Shanghai.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. Sailed March 6 from Bombay for Singapore.

## Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW, Comdr. John B. Collins (flagship of Admiral Stirling). At Cavite.  
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At Shanghai.  
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At Shanghai.  
PAMPANGA, Ensign Ivan E. Bass. At Cavite.  
PARAGUAY, Lieut. K. M. Bennett. At Cavite.  
PISCATAQUA, Bttn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.  
SAMAR, Lieut. L. M. Overstreet. At Cavite.  
WOMPATUCK, Bttn. Edmund Humphreys. At Cavite.

## Fleet Auxiliaries.

ZAFIRO (supply ship). At Cavite.  
NANSHAN (supply ship). At Cavite.  
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). At Chemulpo.  
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Guam.

AJAX (collier). At Shanghai.  
BRUTUS (collier). At Cavite.

## ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City.  
MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. Adolph Marx. At Guantanamo.  
COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. At Guantanamo.  
YANKEE, Comdr. L. C. Hellner. Arrived at Santo Domingo City March 14.  
HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Sailed March 16 from Puerto Plata for Cape Haitien.  
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. George W. Mentz. At San Juan.  
TOPEKA, Lieut. Comdr. Frank A. Winter. Arrived March 16 at Santo Domingo City.  
BUFFALO, Comdr. William H. Everett. Arrived at Bombay March 13. Conveying Torpedo Flotilla to Philippines.

## VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &amp;c.

ABARENDA (collier), Lieut. Comdr. John L. Purcell. Arrived at Pensacola March 13.  
ACCOMAC (tug). At Pensacola.  
ACTIVE (tug), Bttn. John M. A. Shaw. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.  
AILEEN. Loaned to New York Naval Militia.  
ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.  
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Allen. Station ship at Guantanamo.  
APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
ARETHUSA (water boat at Culebra), merchant master and crew. Sailed March 14 from Guantanamo for Pensacola.  
BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. Arrived at Hampton Roads March 15.  
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Arrived March 13 at Pensacola.  
CHICKSAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Bttn. Paul Hennig. At Key West.  
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At New York yard. Will sail March 21 for Pensacola.  
DES MOINES, Comdr. Alexander McCrackin. At the Boston Navy Yard.  
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Annapolis.  
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Geo. W. Denfield. Sailed March 10 from St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, for Port Costries.  
EAGLE, Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Bahia Honda.  
FORTUNE (tug). At San Francisco. Address there.  
GLACIER (supply ship), Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At Pensacola.  
GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty, station ship at Culebra.  
HERCULES (tug). At League Island.  
HIST, Gunner Thomas Smith. At Newport.  
HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis. Address there.  
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.  
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack. At Honolulu. Address there.  
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. B. C. Decker. Sailed March 16 from Singapore for Colombo en route home.  
IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
MASSASOIT (tug), Bttn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.  
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleeves. Returning from cruise in West Indies with Admiral Dewey and party. Sailed March 14 from Havana for Washington.  
MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles Laird. At Erie.  
MOHAWK (tug). At Norfolk.  
MODOC (tug). At New York.  
NARKEETA (tug). At New York.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lent to New York Naval Militia.  
NEZINSCOT (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H.  
PAWNEE (tug). At Newport.  
NINA (tug). Lent to Lighthouse Board.  
OSCEOLA (tug), Bttn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West.  
PENTUCKET (tug). At Boston under repairs. Has been ordered to New York for duty as yard tug.  
PEORIA. Sailed March 16 from Newport for New York; will return to Newport.  
PONTIAC (tug). At New York. Address there.  
PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia.  
POWHATAN (tug). At New York.  
PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. Arrived at New York yard.  
RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.  
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Act. Bttn. John Winn. At Norfolk.  
SEBAGO (tug). At Pensacola.  
STANDISH (tug). Arrived at Norfolk March 1.  
SAMOSET (tug). League Island.  
SANDOVAL. At Annapolis.  
SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
SOLACE, Comdr. Frederic Singer. Sailed March 14 from Honolulu for San Francisco.  
SUPPLY, Lieut. F. H. Schofield. At Mare Island.  
SYLPH, Lieut. Charles F. Preston. At Washington. Address there.  
TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Union Iron Works, San Francisco.  
TECUMSEH (tug), Bttn. J. Clancy. At Washington.  
TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
TRITON (tug), Bttn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.  
SANTEE, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
SOUTHERY (prison ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Underwood. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
UNCAS (tug). At San Juan. Address San Juan, P.R.  
UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Allen. Tender to Amphitrite. At Guantanamo.  
WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.  
WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
WASP, Bttn. Belmar H. Shepley. At Pensacola. Address there.  
WHEELING. Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At Tutuila, Samoa. Mail address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
YANKTON. At Norfolk.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.  
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. In winter quarters at dock, foot of East 24th street, New York City.  
SARTOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman. On cruise. Address mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

## RECEIVING SHIPS.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R.I. (attached to training station.)  
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Norfolk, Va.  
HANCOCK, Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. E. D. Tausalg. Mare Island, Cal.

LANCASTER, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At League Island, Pa.

NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington. Ordered out of commission.

PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington. Ordered in commission as receiving ship at that place.

RICHMOND (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk, Va.

WABASH, Capt. George W. Pigman. Boston, Mass.

## TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

## First Torpedo Flotilla.

In active service under command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler. En route to Asiatic Station. The address of the vessels of the First Torpedo Flotilla (Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey and Dale) will hereafter be care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. George W. Williams. Arrived at Bombay March 13.  
BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. Arrived at Bombay March 13.  
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Stanford E. Moses. Arrived at Bombay March 13.  
DALE, Lieut. Hutch I. Cone. Arrived at Bombay March 13.  
DECATUR, Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler. Arrived at Bombay March 13.

## Second Torpedo Flotilla.

In active service under command of Lieut. Marbury Johnston. Attached to Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At navy yard, League Island, Pa.  
STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At Colon.  
TRUXTON, Lieut. Henry K. Benham. At Colon.  
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Pensacola.  
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At Pensacola.

## Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

ADDER, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Norfolk.  
DUPONT, At Annapolis.  
GRAMPUS, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Mare Island.  
HOLLAND (submarine), Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis, Md.  
HULL, Lieut. Samuel S. Robinson. At Annapolis.  
LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At Pensacola.  
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Charles S. Bookwalter. At Norfolk.  
MOCCASIN, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Norfolk.  
PERRY, At San Francisco, Cal.  
PIKE, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Mare Island.  
PLUNGER, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.  
PORPOISE, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.  
PORTER, At Norfolk.  
SHARK, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.  
WINSLOW, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At New York.

## TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Arrived at training station, San Francisco, March 12. (Just returned from cruise.)  
MOHICAN, Comdr. F. H. Holmes. Arrived at training station, San Francisco, March 5. (About to start on cruise, itinerary not yet determined.)

## COLLIERS.

## (Merchant officers and crew.)

ALEXANDER. Arrived at Colombo March 6.  
CAESAR. Arrived at Lamberts Point March 11.  
HANNIBAL. Sailed March 9 from Norfolk for Pensacola.  
LEBANON. At Colon.  
LEONIDAS. At Pensacola.  
STERLING. Arrived at Tompkinsville March 15.

## Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. John F. Marshall temporarily in command. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNES, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY and CUSHING, BAILY, TALBOT, PORTER.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address Station D, San Francisco.  
FISH HAWK, Bttn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 12, 1904.  
Promotions in the Navy.

Gunner Frank L. Hoagland to be a chief gunner from Feb. 13, 1903, having completed ten years' service in his present grade, this nomination is submitted to correct an error in the date of this officer's promotion as confirmed on March 4, 1904.

Nominations received by the Senate March 14, 1904.

## Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. Theodore F. Jewell, to be a rear admiral from March 15, 1904, vice O'Neill, retired.  
Lieut. Comdr. James M. Helm, to be a commander from Oct. 11, 1903, vice Force, promoted.  
Lieut. (junior grade) Austin Kautz, to be a lieutenant from Jan. 1, 1904, vice Halstead, promoted.  
Ensign Ernest A. Wischert, to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from Jan. 28, 1904, having completed three years' service in his present grade.  
Civil Engineer Adolfo J. Menocal, to have the rank of lieutenant commander from March 6, 1904, vice Mackay, retired.  
Civil Engr. Homer R. Stanford, to have the rank of lieutenant from March 6, 1904, vice Civil Engr. Adolfo J. Menocal.

## NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 12, 1904.  
Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. George A. Converse, to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years from March 15, 1904.

Capt. Henry N. Manney, to be Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years from March 15, 1904.

Comdr. William H. Everett, to be a captain from Feb. 17, 1904.

Lieut. (junior grade) Louis Shane, to be a lieutenant, from Feb. 4, 1904.

Lieut. (junior grade) Edward W. McIntyre, to be a lieutenant, from Feb. 4, 1904.

Ensign William S. Miller, to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from Jan. 28, 1904.

Paym. John C. Sullivan, to be a pay inspector, from Nov. 4, 1903.

Ensign Edgar B. Larimer, to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from Jan. 28, 1904.

First Lieut. John G. Muir, U.S.M.C., to be a captain, from Dec. 27, 1903.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 15, 1904.

## Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. Theodore F. Jewell, to be a rear admiral.

Gunner Frank L. Hoagland, to be a chief gunner from Feb. 13, 1902.

**G.O. 153, MARCH 5, 1904. NAVY DEPARTMENT.**  
In order to eliminate as far as possible errors in transmission due to mistakes of telegraph operators in telegraphing words strange to them, it is hereby directed that in using the cipher code only that part of the communication which is of a confidential nature be put in cipher, except in cases where the cipher code is used to shorten the message in order that the telegraphic cost may be materially lessened.

W. H. MOODY, Secretary.

**G.O. 154, MARCH 11, 1904. NAVY DEPARTMENT.**  
Publishes the Executive Order, relating to an observance of neutrality in the pending war between Russia and Japan, which is the same as that appearing under our Army head.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

**MARCH 11.**—Comdr. C. E. Colahan, died at Lambertville, N.J., March 11, 1904.

Lieut. L. H. Everhart, detached Newport; to naval hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

Lieut. A. St. C. Smith, to Des Moines.

Bttn. T. Sullivan, detached Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to Tacoma.

Paym. Clk. E. F. Delaney, appointed March 11, 1904, for duty at the naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Capt. F. M. Wise, commissioned a captain in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1903.

Capt. T. F. Lyons, commissioned a captain in the Marine Corps from March 2, 1903.

**MARCH 12.**—Rear Admiral C. O'Neill, to be placed on the retired list of the Navy from March 15, 1904, Section 144 of the Revised Statutes.

Rear Admiral C. O'Neill, detached duty as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., March 15, 1904, and assume the duties assigned in Department's orders of March 1, 1904.

Chief Bttn. W. L. Hill, detached command Hist, March 2, 1904; to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Bttn. J. McGrath, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Potomac.

**MARCH 12.**—SUNDAY.

**MARCH 14.**—Rear Admiral G. A. Converse, detached duty as Chief of Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., March 14, 1904; to duty as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, D.C., March 15, 1904.

Capt. H. N. Manney, detached special duty Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., March 15, 1904; to duty as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, March 15, 1904.

Med. Dir. N. M. Ferebee, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc., and granted six months' sick leave.

Bttn. J. J. Holden, detached Potomac; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Paym. Clerk D. A. Moore, appointed March 14, 1904, for duty on board the Amphitrite.

Paym. Clk. W. J. Cozens, appointed March 14, 1904, for duty in connection with the settlement of the accounts of the U.S. Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, Cavite, P.I. March 14.

Capt. H. L. Roosevelt, Cavite Station; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Mayo, Wisconsin; to home.

Capt. W. H. Parker, Cavite Station; to Kentucky.

Midshipman E. S. Land, Oregon; to Kentucky.

Asst. Paym. E. H. Cope, to Rainbow.

Ensign J. L. Hileman, Cavite Station; to Rainbow.

Lieut. P. Washington, Raleigh; to Wisconsin.

**MARCH 15.**—Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman, to U.S.S. Richmond, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. E. W. McIntyre, detached Iowa; to command Winslow.

Lieut. C. P. Nelson, detached command Winslow; to Iowa.

Asst. Engr. R. E. Carney, retired, detached office Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to San Diego, Cal., for duty in connection with a naval coaling plant to be built at that place.

Chief Bttn. A. McCone, placed on the retired list of the Navy from March 14, 1904 (Section 144 of the Revised Statutes).

**MARCH 16.**—Lieut. A. J. Hepburn, to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., with additional duty on Pensacola.

Chap. W. G. Cassard, detached Constellation, Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to Cavite Station via Solace.

**MARCH 17.**—Asst. Surg. A. E. Peck, granted sick leave for two months.

War Mach. T. F. Hobby placed on the retired list of Navy from March 14, 1904, section 1453 revised statutes.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

**MARCH 12.**—Capt. T. H. Low, detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., to command Marine Guard, U.S.F.S. S. Newark, and as marine fleet officer.

Second Lieut. D. W. Blake, detached from Newark to Marine Barracks, New York.

**MARCH 14.**—Capt. Dion Williams, detached from U.S.S. Maine to the U.S.F.S. Kearsarge as marine officer of fleet.

Capt. George Van Orden, detached from U.S.F.S. Kearsarge to the U.S.S. Maine.

**MARCH 15.**—1st Lieut. J. T. Butterick, detached Marine Barracks, New York, to Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.

Capt. M. I. Beares, detached U.S.S. Dixie to Marine Barracks, New York.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following Revenue Cutter Service orders have been issued:

**MARCH 11.**—1st Asst. Engr. E. W. Davis is detached from the McCullough and ordered to the Thetis.

**MARCH 14.**—Capt. H. M. Broadbent is granted 30 days' leave.

Capt. W. F. Kilgore is granted 9 days' leave.

Second Lieut. H. H. Wolf is granted 30 days' sick leave.

**MARCH 15.**—The Mohawk arrived at Baltimore, Md., under convoy of the Windom, and will be fitted out for service at that place.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

**ALGONQUIN.**—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, New London, Conn.

**ARCATA.**—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, Port Townsend, Wash.

**BEAR.**—Capt. J. F. Wild, San Francisco, Cal.

**BOUTWELL.**—At Newbern, N.C. Capt. J. A. Slamm.

**CALUMET.**—At New York, N.Y.

**CHASE** (practice ship)—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. At South Baltimore, Md.

**COLFAX.**—At Arundel Cove, Md. First Lieut. John C. Moore.

**DALLAS.**—Capt. J. E. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

**DEXTER.**—At Arundel Cove, for repairs.

**FESSENDEN.**—Baltimore, Md., for repairs.

**FORWARD.**—At Key West, Fla. Capt. W. S. Howland.

**GALVESTON.**—At Galveston, Texas. Capt. W. H. Cushman.

**GOLDEN GATE.**—At San Francisco, Cal. First Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.

**GRANT.**—At Port Townsend, Wash. Capt. D. F. Tozier.

**GRESHAM.**—At New York, N.Y. Capt. T. D. Walker.

**GUTHRIE.**—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. T. W. Lay, retired.

**HAMILTON.**—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.

**HARTLEY.**—At San Francisco, Cal.

**HUBSON.**—At New York, N.Y.

**McCULLOUGH.**—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At Sausalito, Cal.

**MACKINAC.**—At New York.

**MANHATTAN.**—At New York, N.Y. Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired.

**MANNING.**—Capt. F. Tuttle, Sausalito, Cal.

**MOHAWK.**—At Baltimore, Md. Fitting out for service.

**MORRILL.**—At Milwaukee, Wis., in winter quarters. Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.

**ONONDAGA.**—At Norfolk, Va., Capt. W. G. Ross.

**BERRY.**—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. At Astoria, Ore.

**RUSH.**—Capt. C. C. Fengar. At Sitka, Alaska.

**SEMINOLE.**—Capt. H. B. Rogers. At Boston, Mass.

**SLOOP SPERRY.**—At Patchogue, N.Y. First Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte.

**THETIS.**—Capt. O. C. Hamlet, Honolulu, H.I.

**TUSCARORA.**—At Milwaukee, Wis. Capt. D. A. Hall.

**WASHINGTON.**—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.

**WINDOM.**—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. S. E. Maguire.

**WINNISIMMET.**—Capt. H. Emory, Boston, Mass.

**WINONA.**—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. At Shieldsboro, Miss.

**WOODBURY.**—At Portland, Me. Capt. O. S. Wiley.

#### STEAMSHIP SAILINGS, PACIFIC COAST.

From San Francisco.

Siberia, Honon. and Yokohama and Hong Kong March 23.

Coptic, Honon. and Yokohama and Hong Kong March 31.

American Maru, Honon., Yoko. and Hong Kong April 8.

Korea, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong April 16.

Gaelic, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, April 23.

Hong Kong Maru, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong May 4.

China, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, May 12.

From Vancouver, B.C.

Empress of India, Yokohama and Hong Kong March 21.

Tartar, Yokohama and Hong Kong, March 28.

Empress of Japan, Yokohama and Hong Kong, April 11.

Empress of China, Cana. Pacific R.R. and S.S. Line Yokohama and Hong Kong, May 2.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Navy Department is informed of the departure from Shanghai, China, of the Wilmington, bound up the Yang-Tze-Kiang, with instructions to go as far as Hankow and remain there for some time. At Hankow are large Russian interests in tea factories, where the famous "brick tea" is made in great quantities and shipped thence to Siberia, whence it is taken to Moscow and St. Petersburg for consumption.

Progress on the battleship Louisiana is reported as in the main very satisfactory, and strong hopes are entertained that this fine ship will be ready for commission by the expiration of the contract time. The sister ship to the Louisiana, the Connecticut, is not quite so well advanced, but both vessels are ahead of any similar work which the Government has had in progress for many years.

Bids will be opened March 19 for the building of quay walls and piers at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. These improvements will greatly increase the facilities of the yard for berthing vessels. The work is expected to cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000. While there is ample water at Portsmouth there is need of good depth along the wharves, and this will be insured by the building of these wharves and piers which will project into deeper water.

Because of the bad weather this winter the work on naval vessels at the Cramps, Philadelphia, and at Newport News, has been somewhat hindered, but with the coming of spring an extra force of hands will be at work and will soon make up, it is believed, any loss occasioned by the elements. Reports received from the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., show that excellent progress has been made on the armored cruiser Washington, an advance of from 13 per cent. to 17 per cent. having been made in the past month, which puts the vessels only two per cent. behind her sister ship, the Tennessee, which is building at Cramps and which a month ago was three per cent. ahead of the Washington.

The King of Italy and President Loubet of France are expected to attend the launching at Spezia next month of the Regina Elena, a sister ship of the Vittorio Emanuele III., representing the class of which five vessels are building. They are vessels of 12,625 tons; dimensions, 435x73 1-2x15 5-6 feet. They have 10-inch armor on the belt and conning tower, 4 inches on the ends of the turret and the deck (reinforcing); 6 inches on the gun turrets; 3 1-4 inches on the gun battery and lower deck bow. I.H.P., 20,000; 22 knots. She carries two 12-inch guns, twelve 8-inch, twelve 4-inch and twelve 3-pdrs., with four submerged torpedo tubes.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that orders have been received there from the Russian Ministry of Marine to construct for delivery within a fixed period six submarine vessels of the type invented by M. Djevetzki, which is considered in Russia to be the best in existence. The submarine recently built on the French model, with all the latest improvements, has been found not perfectly satisfactory. Consequently it will only be sent to the Black Sea.

The U.S. torpedo flotilla, in command of Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler, under convoy of the Buffalo, arrived at Bombay, India, March 16, after a run of sixteen hundred miles from Aden. This was considered one of the hardest runs on the voyage, and the fact that no mishap is reported is very gratifying. The next port will probably be Colombo, Ceylon.

A trophy, which is to be contested for each year by gun crews of U.S. naval vessels at the annual target practice, is now at the Treasury Department, Washington. It was presented by the President and is a large plaque in bas relief of two battleships in action. It is made of beaten gold, and is a foot high and two feet wide.

Applications of warrant officers of the Navy to be allowed to take the examination this year for commissions as ensigns in the Navy continue to be received by the Bureau of Navigation. This week Gunner T. B. Watson filed his formal application to be allowed to take the examination. Gunner Watson has served the requisite six years. Warrant Machinist William C. Dronberger and Boatswain John W. Stokley have also filed applications to be allowed to take the examination in the event of the amendment to the Naval bill which provides that two years' service as a warrant officer is sufficient, becomes a law. Neither of these two men have yet served six years as warrant officers, but it is generally believed that the amendment relating to length of service will pass.

The Marine Battalion of two companies which is to be on duty at the St. Louis Exposition is being organized with the following officers in command: Major J. E. Mahoney, Captains W. H. Clifford and A. S. Williams; Lieutenants F. C. Landis, Frank Halford and J. T. Buttrick. Most of the men for this battalion will

be taken from the Dixie and the remainder made up from the various shore stations.

A question of some importance to officers of the Navy, as they reach the grade of rear admiral, has just been presented to the Court of Claims. Messrs. George A. and William B. King brought an action for Rear Admiral Terry covering the period when he was on duty at the Washington Navy Yard, while a rear admiral of the lower nine numbers. He received during this time \$4,675, the pay of a brigadier general, less fifteen per cent. for shore duty, but he claims that he is entitled to the old Navy pay of rear admiral, \$5,000 on shore duty, a difference of \$325 a year. In presenting the argument, Mr. George A. King cited the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury and maintained that in excluding these rear admirals from the benefit of old Navy pay, an inconsistency had developed in the Comptroller's decision, they being the only officers who are not given under the Treasury practice a choice of the old Navy pay appropriate to their grade, when that pay exceeded the Army pay. The Supreme Court in the Rodgers case had declared that, although these particular officers had their pay fixed by a special provision in section 7 of the Personnel act, they were nevertheless subject to the disadvantage of fifteen per cent. reduction decreed in section 13 for shore duty. The attorneys insisted that the benefit of the act of June 7, 1900, permitting old Navy pay to be drawn when in excess of Army pay, must necessarily be given to these officers, if they were to have the disadvantage of the other general law. The Government was represented by Assistant Attorney John Q. Thompson, who has appeared in the other litigation as to Navy officers' pay. The Court of Claims will probably decide the case within about four weeks.

The Navy is expecting great results from the torpedo now being built at the Bliss works in Brooklyn. A speed of forty knots at a distance of 1,000 yards is confidently predicted. It is hoped to have it ready for trial at the torpedo station about May 1. It is much larger than the present torpedo and will cost much more—about \$7,500. Experiments are being made with turbines for torpedoes.

Reports received at the Navy Department tell of the important work done by P. A. Surgeon William H. Bell, U.S.N., stationed at the navy yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, with X-rays. Prints received by Rear Admiral Rixey, Surgeon General of the Navy, are declared to represent some of the best specimens of photographic X-ray work ever seen. It seems that Surgeon Bell has succeeded in discarding the cell batteries and has employed the 110-volt current Edison coil, supplied to the Navy in 1897-98, and has obtained excellent results with it, contrary to the predictions of celebrated scientists. The Navy Department is much interested in the work of Surgeon Bell, and he will be given every facility for further study of the subject.

#### TRIPLE SCREWS FOR WARSHIPS.

It is to be hoped that the General Board of the Navy will give serious consideration to the question of installing triple screws in the battleship and armored cruiser authorized by the present Congress. The installation of triple screws has been effected in many ships of the French, German and Russian navies, and the superior maneuvering qualities of such vessels as compared with those installed with double screws have been conclusively shown. The question is being given special consideration by naval experts in England; and Admiral Fremantle, who has heretofore been a skeptic upon the value of a triple screw installation for naval vessels, has been convinced by special study of the subject that such a distribution of power is a military advantage. His views as expressed before the Royal United Service Institution are as follows:

"With regard to the three screws, I confess I had the impression—as most naval officers have—that two screws were quite sufficient for our purpose, and that it was an additional complication to put three screws into a ship. But what ought to make us pause is that the French, Germans, Russians and others have adopted three screws, and they consider them to be a great advantage. It is logical to say that the two screws took their place, not so much for the maneuvering power they afforded—though partly on that account—but because of the great increase that had to be made in the dimensions of the cylinders and engines if we only used one screw. In the same way, I think now that we have 30,000 H.P. in some ships, we should go to the three screws. The late Admiral Wilson was one of our most thoughtful officers, and anything that fell from him deserved great consideration. I see that Admiral Wilson said so long ago as 1876: 'It is generally admitted that in future naval actions, the failure of the propelling power will place a vessel completely at the mercy of her antagonist.'"

Considering this and the many sources of danger arising from torpedoes ramming, etc., I cannot consider that even twin screw propellers afford that security from total disablement which modern warfare requires."

"When a ship is disabled by ramming or by a torpedo, she will have a considerable list. In that case there is great difficulty in using one screw. Supposing she is disabled on the starboard side, and has a list to starboard, and the port screw is also disabled, that ship does nothing but turn around when steaming with the starboard screw only. If, however, she has a center screw which is not disabled she will be able to steer very much better. I think we should always remember that with two screws there is that danger. A ship having a great list has a great tendency to turn to the opposite side from the list or to carry weather helm; if, then, she has only the lee screw to work with, it is impossible to maneuver the ship."

"I wish that somebody could explain why we have persistently refused to look at the question of three screws, and why it is that other nations have taken it up so very strongly. I am not aware how many American ships are fitted with these screws; but we know that Admiral Melville, who is an engineer, has written very strongly upon the subject. One of the reports of Admiral Melville rather converted me to the great advantage which would accrue in having three screws. One of the advantages alluded to, was, that the center screw can be so easily used when keeping station at moderate speed. The center screw would be used, and the ship would steer very much better than she would steer by one screw or twin screws, and we should only have the friction of one engine, instead of the friction and loss of two engines. The other screw would be dragging, of course, but it is a fact that you could easily work a fast ship with a center screw at about 12 knots, which would be quite sufficient for ordinary cruising in a fleet and might be a very great economy."

## THE CONTENTED COMPANY.

Casual Camp, Manila, P.I., Jan. 29, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I looked over your Journal of Dec. 12, 1903 and was very much impressed by an article written by Capt. Wm. H. Johnston, 16th Inf., relating to the old and new Army—before and since the war with Spain. Captain Johnston is exceedingly lucky in being so well supplied with men of experience in the army profession, yet I do not mean to say that it is luck with him. I from experience believe that the officer who is fully capable of filling the position as company commander, must know what is required to keep a company in good order. He must find it advisable to make the service agreeable and as pleasant as possible for his old men and must possess the faculty of managing men, or else he has to start with a first sergeant as old in experience as he is himself, so that he can rely on the proper management of his company during his absence. According to Captain Johnston's statement, he must have a good set of non-commissioned officers, which I hardly think any of them are in their first enlistment, far less on their first six months. We can rest assured that such lack of military experience cannot exist with such an officer, for if it did, he would not be able to publish such a list of men with the amounts of service they have had. An old soldier will find means of leaving an outfit that is degenerating. It is not strange that Co. "H," 16th Inf., has so many old men; such a company is to be envied by others which are not so fortunate as to have a company commander equally as good.

It is not a hard matter to keep old men in a company that has a proper commander, as men will stick to him regardless of whether he is assigned with his company to do duty in Alaska, Porto Rico, home service or the Philippines, and when they are obliged to leave it, it is with regret and a lasting memory for their last captain. As we size up a new regiment for the purpose of joining some company better to serve in than the one we just left, we inquire of some man of experience which is the best company. The answer will be, "go to—company," they have a fine officer for a captain; he looks after his company, is careful as to whom he appoints as N.C.O., upholds them in all just causes and instructs them in all their duties, looks out for the mess, has good order and discipline when in barracks and you will find him a gentleman." In such a company every one has his place, no one is imposed on. Good food is necessary, as it is half a soldier's contentment; the other half is discipline. In a camp, where you will find both you can rest assured that it is well managed, with contentment among the men, and few desertions, if any. You will find the service more agreeable than you will in a company in which they tear the barracks down as soon as the officer has taken his eye off them, the first sergeant leading the gang; where other N.C.O.'s are ruled out and have nothing to say because the 1st sergeant allows it; where fights occur, and if you are a chum of the "top" all will be pleasant. Rather substitute a company of militia than tolerate such disorder.

But such disorders can easily be remedied by the proper officer; a company is not always what it appears to be at inspection or when the 1st sergeant calls at attention. A proper officer has no difficulty in procuring desirable men for all places and have some to spare. His company will have such a good reputation that old men will transfer to it, as it is easier for a soldier to serve in a well regulated outfit as a private than in a poor one as a N.C.O.

PRIVATE.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 16, 1904.

A most interesting and varied athletic exhibition was given by the midshipmen at the gymnasium Saturday evening. There were contests with foils, canes, sabers and duelling swords, boxing and wrestling matches for the different weights, and the whole was interspersed with proficient exhibitions on the parallel and horizontal bars, the flying rings and side horse. Midshipmen Neilson tied with Knox with the foils, and Townsend lost to Dichman with duelling swords. Townsend, however, defeated Ewing with sabers. Neilson and Leary tied with the canes. The boxing and wrestling matches were all drawn. The contestants were: light weight wrestling, Wilcox and Branch; light weight boxing, McNair and Field; heavy weight wrestling, Durr and Whiting; heavy weight boxing, R. F. Smith and Brooks. There was also a special two-round match between Whiting and Farley, two members of the football team. It was the most exciting event of the evening and was adjudged a draw. A good exhibition of club swinging was given by Midshipman Anderson, and on the whole, the program was varied and entertaining, the athletes showing improvement over former years.

The team which will represent Annapolis at the Intercollegiate Fencing Tournament next month has been selected as follows: Midshipmen R. P. R. Neilson, captain; H. G. Knox, and G. C. Dichman, with J. F. Atkinson as alternate. These three men have fenced with about even honors during the entire season. All in all the tournament should be an exciting one, with Annapolis and West Point leading in a close race. Annapolis has arranged for a washing practice match before the tournament with the Washington Fencer's Club, to take place at the Naval Academy on Saturday, March 26. The fine days of the early part of the week brought out the candidates for the different athletic teams. About seven candidates reported to coach Clark on Monday last, from whom he will pick a nine to meet Gallaudet on March 19, the opening game. Almost an entirely new team will have to be picked. The leading candidates for the pitcher's position are Hughes, Strassburger, Thibault, Van Auker and Needham. The good men behind the bat are Lowe, Atkins, Kelly, Stills, Symington and Heidrick. The work has not gone far enough for a line on the candidates for the other positions. The great event of the season will be the game with West Point, which takes place at Annapolis on May 21, and is the deciding game, as each team has won one game. The Harvard University candidates will practice at the Naval Academy grounds for five days ending April 21, and will play the midshipmen match games on the last two days. Other good games are with Cornell (two games), Lafayette, Syracuse University, University of Pennsylvania, Bucknell, Lafayette, University of Virginia, Dickinson, the 7th Regiment of New York and Georgetown.

The crew candidates were also out during the week and three eights have been on the water. The only members of last season's crew, who are now rowing are Court, captain, at bow, and Cabanis, now at stroke. Some good men trying for a seat are Cross, Taffinde, Battles, Stott, Laird, Coman, Causey, Brainard, Jensen, Nimitz, Taylor and Bradley. The races to be rowed this spring are: University of Pennsylvania, first and second crews, April 30; Yale, May 7, and Georgetown, first and second crews, May 21. Dick Glendon, formerly of the Boston Athletic Association is coaching the crews.

The midshipmen are also devoting special attention to track athletics this year and they have succeeded in arranging for a dual meet to take place at the Naval Academy, with a team representing Lafayette College on May 7. Mr. Bernard J. Wefers the famous sprinter of Georgetown University is training the track candidates. Roger A. Dewar, of Nelson, Ga., has sent his resignation to the Navy Department as a member of the third class. Young Dewar has been on sick leave for some time and ill health has compelled him to resign.

Comdr. J. K. Barton, U.S.N., returned to the Academy

from Schenectady, N.Y., where he went to witness an official test of a steam turbine.

Mrs. Laning, wife of Lieut. Harris Laning, U.S.N., is spending several days in Annapolis. Lieutenant Laning arrived here this week on the dispatch boat Dolphin. Miss Clara McCormack, daughter of Admiral A. H. McCormack, U.S.N., retired, who has been visiting relatives in Washington, has returned home. Mrs. Volnot, wife of Prof. Paul Volnot, of the Naval Academy, is visiting her uncle, Colonel Syme in Washington. Miss Ethel Dickinson, who has been visiting Mrs. A. N. Brown has gone to Richmond to spend several days before returning to her home in Staunton, Va. Mrs. Zane, of West Philadelphia, wife of Capt. A. V. Zane, U.S.N., is visiting Miss Marcia Beck in this city.

The midshipmen baseball team had a practice match on the afternoon of March 15 with a nine picked from the crew of the dispatch boat Dolphin, now lying in Annapolis Harbor. The game was a five inning one, and the midshipmen won by a score of 6 to 2. The showing of the new and the old players gave promise of a strong nine to represent Annapolis this season. The batteries were: Midshipmen—Vanauken and Stiles; Dolphin—Graham and Bartholow.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 10, 1904.

Mrs. R. M. Cutts was the hostess at a charming card party at her home here on Friday, March 4, at which she entertained a number of the ladies of the yard, the affair being given in honor of Mrs. F. H. Holmes. Seven-handed euchre was the game played and other guests were Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. P. C. Pope, Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, Mrs. F. B. Zahm, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. J. E. Palmer and Miss Patty Palmer, of Vallejo.

Mrs. Holmes, accompanied by her little daughter, went to San Francisco on Saturday, the 5th, and is now settled at the Colonial, where she will make her home during Commander Holmes's cruise on the trainship Mohican. Later on Mrs. Holmes intends making a trip east, and if the itinerary of the Mohican takes that vessel away from San Francisco at the time, it is probable that Mrs. Holmes will go East in the late spring and return with her son when he comes on for his summer vacation. He is at present attending school in the East.

Mrs. F. B. Zahm gave a luncheon here on Saturday last at which were present a number of prominent Army ladies from San Francisco. Lavender was the color chosen for the table decorations and the scheme was prettily carried out with quantities of fragrant violets. Covers were laid for eight, Mrs. Zahm's guests being Mrs. Carroll A. Devol, Mrs. George Andrews, Mrs. Van Orsdale, Mrs. J. E. Palmer, Mrs. Luke, Mrs. J. S. Messersmith and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore. In the afternoon seven-handed euchre was indulged in, the first prize being won by Mrs. Andrews, while Mrs. Luke carried off the consolation prize. The ladies returned to San Francisco late in the afternoon.

Mrs. Jonathan Brooks came up from San Francisco last week, and is spending a few days at the island, the guest of Mrs. Manly H. Simons. Mrs. J. E. Palmer is making a brief visit to the yard where she is being entertained at the home of Naval Constr. and Mrs. F. B. Zahm. Mrs. Arthur MacArthur returned on Monday last from a few days visit to San Francisco.

Capt. Ernest E. West, U.S.M.C., who was brought to this yard for medical treatment on the Supply, after three years' service at Guam, is now convalescent at the hospital.

Work on the collier Nero, as well as on the U.S.S. Supply, is being rushed as rapidly as possible. The former is to be ready to leave here by the first of the coming month, while the Supply is to be ready for sea by April 9. No definite reasons have been given for the rush on these two ships, but it is supposed that the Nero is to be sent back to Panama with a cargo of coal, and that the Supply will return to Guam, where she will again be used as a station ship. The temporary patch which was put on the Nero at San Diego as a result of her collision with the Concord, has been removed and the damage properly repaired at this yard.

The heaviest boiler ever built at this yard is now under way in the shop here, and when completed will be sent to the naval station at Cavite for delivery to the tug Wompatuck at that place.

Comdr. C. B. T. Moore delivered an interesting address at McCalla Hall in Vallejo last evening, taking for his subject "The Making of an American Citizen."

The yard tug made a special trip to San Francisco at noon to-day, taking down the seventy-five marines from the barracks here, who are to form part of the 600, who sail for Guam and Cavite on the Buford this afternoon. As the tug pulled out from the quay wall, which was lined with people, cheer after cheer went up for the departing boys. Capt. Henry O. Bissett, who has been on recruiting duty in this State since March of last year, is the officer who goes out with the detail from this yard. Major Ben F. Fuller was to have gone out on the Buford, but his orders were revoked, and he and his family will remain at these barracks for some time longer.

## NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., March 17, 1904.

Gen. Edmund Rice, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Rice are about to return to the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, after an extended stay in Ohio and elsewhere. Mrs. Barr, wife of Gen. Thomas F. Barr, U.S.A., retired, who also resides at this hostelry, has nearly recovered from her recent illness.

A special order has been issued by Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson, U.S.N., forbidding use of passes by persons desiring to visit the yard employees. Visitors are not to be allowed promiscuously to board the ships in or out of commission. An exception to the rule is the old frigate Constitution, which is open to hundreds of visitors daily.

Favorable comments are made on the effort of Congressman McNary to have the Constitution removed from its alleged dangerous position at the navy yard to Castle Island, and there made into a naval museum. It is near the dock of an ocean liner, and likely at any time to become damaged.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich raised his flag over the officers' quarters Saturday, at the Portsmouth yard and followed by a reception to the officers of the yard held in the Admiral's office.

Capt. and Mrs. James M. Williams, of Fort Banks, are entertaining Mrs. Nelson, mother of Mrs. Williams, Capt. Fred W. Phisterer, Art. Corps, and Mrs. Phisterer are absent from the post owing to a death in the family of the former, who is on leave until the 25th.

It is rumored that Brig. Gen. John L. Tiernon, U.S.A., retired, is likely to be added to the military family of Governor John L. Bates, in case he requires the services of a "regular." This will please the local military men, with whom the General is popular. Brig. Gen. Edmund Rice was a prominent candidate, but has withdrawn from the contest.

Technology military men are holding weekly drills in the South Armory and the battalion was inspected this week by Col. William H. Oakes, commanding the 5th Infantry, M.V.M. President Pritchard, of the Institute, will inspect his men next week. About 250 will turn out and make a good showing under the leadership of Lieut. D. Worcester, assistant military instructor.

The first memorial to the founder of the American Navy is an assured fact, the bronze tablet in honor of Paul Jones, having been placed in position on the school house to bear his name yesterday. It will be unveiled

with suitable ceremonies early in April, when the Army and Navy will play a part in the exercises. M. H. B.

## ARTILLERY DISTRICT OF PORTLAND.

Fort Preble, Me., March 11, 1904.

On Wednesday evening, March 2, a "Soldier's Room" was formally opened at the Seamen's Institute Building, in the City of Portland, for the benefit and comfort of the enlisted personnel of all the forts in and around Portland.

Mr. J. B. Keating, British Vice-Consul, is the moving spirit of this worthy undertaking, for which he deserves great credit and should have the hearty good will and co-operation of all enlisted men of the district. The fact that this gentleman is not an American adds all the more toward his big heartedness toward the soldier boys of Uncle Sam; although he has something in common with the soldiers since, as he himself very aptly puts it, he was "born in the knapsack," which means that his father was a soldier in the English army in which he himself served for a few years before entering the Consular service, and he has a brother who has served in the U.S. Army.

Mr. Keating was more than cordial in his invitation to all the soldiers to come and visit this reading room whenever it was their pleasure and imposed but one condition—perfect sobriety. He stated emphatically that no man under the influence of liquor would be allowed to enter the building at any time. He wished it understood that he was entirely in earnest in his efforts to do something for the soldiers who are far from home and family influence, to keep them from falling into bad habits or from bad to worse, and to try and uphold their spirit of manhood.

Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, a veteran, made some very appropriate and touching remarks. A. E. Merritt, secretary of the Railroad Y.M.C.A. of Portland, made some interesting remarks and promised his support in every way possible. He is a well-known friend of the soldier boys. The 2d Band, Art. Corps, rendered choice selections between 7:30 and 8:30 p.m., when the following program was carried out: Piano duet, Mrs. Jordan and Mrs. Libby; vocal solo, Mrs. Knapp; violin solo, Master Harold Keating; vocal solo, Miss Scott; remarks by Mr. Keating, British Vice-Consul; whistling solo, Miss Pearl; tenor solo, Mr. Whitney; remarks by General Chamberlain, Civil War veteran, vocal duet, Mrs. Knapp and Mrs. Jordan; reading, Miss Johnson; vocal solo, Miss E. Towle; song and dance, Mr. Billy Nickerson; remarks by Mr. A. E. Merritt, secretary of Railroad Y.M.C.A.; sleight of hand exhibition, Private Mosby, 75th Co., C.A.; pianist, Miss Bernadette Moreau.

Cake and coffee galore was served immediately after the entertainment, and then the band played some more excellent selections and popular airs, winding up with "America." Cigars were then served and the affair was over, and the crowd dispersed, unanimously declaring that they had spent a most enjoyable evening and wishing the efforts of Mr. Keating the best of success. There were special cars for the band and soldiers from the posts on the mainland and a special boat for those from the island posts. They all departed with the remembrance of a very pleasant evening to look back upon.

F.E.B.

## FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Mont., March 12, 1904.

Everything has been most quiet here of late and few and far between are the social events that have taken place.

Col. James A. Buchanan was host Saturday evening, March 5, at a handsomely appointed dinner. Pink carnations, together with pink candles and shades, formed the table decorations, with dainty little place cards at each cover. Those who enjoyed Colonel Buchanan's hospitalities were: Senator and Mrs. Thomas H. Carter, Miss Galen, Mrs. Lang, Capt. and Mrs. William R. Dashiell, Capt. Albert Laws, Mrs. S. P. Gunn and Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Sanford.

Lieut. Frank Halstead, who spent a few days visiting the garrison last week, returned to his station, Fort Missoula, Monday, March 7. Lieut. T. A. Baldwin, who has been spending some time in Salt Lake City on leave, passed through the city last week, en route to his station, Fort Assiniboine. Mrs. Baldwin, with her son Teddy, is visiting in Southern California.

The card club was entertained Tuesday evening, March 1, in the rooms of the Officers' Club by Capt. and Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson and Capt. Albert Laws. There were seven tables at which the popular game of sixty-three was played. The prizes, a picture and souvenir spoon, were won by Captain Gose and Mrs. Robert E. Sievers. Delicious refreshments closed a very pleasant evening. The guests of the club were: Major Thomas Cruise, Miss Cruise, Mrs. Welcome, Mrs. B. H. Tatem, Mr. John Tatem and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith.

An elaborate dinner at which Miss Anna Long of Memphis, Tenn., was the guest of honor, was given Friday evening, March 11, by Dr. and Mrs. Robert E. Sievers. The decorations were entirely in red, carnations of this color being used. Attractive bowknots and carnations were used as place cards. The invited guests were Miss Long, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Captain Laws, Miss McConnell, Miss Hill, Captain Cochran, Lieutenant Burt, McDonald, Washington and Napoleon were discussed.

The officers and ladies of the garrison were entertained Tuesday evening, March 8 with a concert given by the 24th Infantry orchestra. A very interesting program was rendered Tuesday evening in the chapel service room by the Oratorical Society. After several interesting papers had been read, the subject of the generalship of Washington and Napoleon were discussed.

Company D entertained its comrades and friends at a large dance Saturday evening, in the large squad room of its barracks. The room had been prettily decorated for the occasion and everything arranged for the comfort of its guests. Music was furnished by the 24th Infantry orchestra and the dancing continued until a late hour. At the close of the dance a delicious supper was served.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 16, 1904.

The return of spring seemed very near at hand last week, and now the ground is again covered with snow which fell just in time to prevent drilling on the plain on the usual date March 15. On Monday afternoon the third class rode on the Cavalry plain for the first time this season. The mails are brought from Garrisons by boat, a narrow channel having been cut through the ice which is very thin in places.

Saturday was devoted to athletics in various forms, from early afternoon until midnight. The first in order was the fencing match between the cadets and the team from the University of Pennsylvania. The score was 6 to 3 in favor of the cadets, the same as on the previous Saturday in the contest with Cornell. On the visiting team were Schlechmeyer, Brant and Frick. West Point was represented by Honeycutt, Barber and Scott. Each of the visitors won one bout. Schlechmeyer defeated Scott, Brant and Frick each defeated Barber. Honeycutt kept up his splendid record, winning all of his bouts as usual. Thus far his score is perfect, he having won every bout this year.

The basket ball game was more than usually exciting and interesting. The visiting team was composed of Yale graduate captains, who played well together. Whyatt scoring for his team on a pass from Peck, the length of the court. Eight goals were added to this by Yale

before the close of the half. West Point made five goals during this half. In the second, Yale scored 20 and West Point 16 points. Total score, Yale, 38; West Point, 25. In the evening occurred the tenth annual indoor meet. There were fifteen events on the program.

The usual meetings of the Card and Reading Clubs were held last week, the former at Mrs. Bettison's, the latter at Mrs. Whitlock's where "Goethe" was the subject of the paper read.

Mrs. R. F. Davis has been visiting friends at the post during the past week. Miss Anne Davis is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. R. Smith.

The new south wing of the cadet hospital is now finished and several patients are being accommodated there. This addition was much needed.

Dr. Holden, the librarian, is reported to have almost entirely recovered from his recent serious illness.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Langdon Tidball, wife of Gen. John C. Tidball, retired, was held at the cemetery on last Thursday afternoon, March 10. Lieut. William Tidball and Miss Tidball, son and daughter of the deceased, were present. General Tidball was too ill to accompany them.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 14, 1904.

Col. and Mrs. John Van R. Hoff entertained the following guests at dinner on Wednesday evening. Col. and Mrs. J. W. Duncan, Major and Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, Capt. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, of the city.

Major and Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon gave a unique entertainment on Tuesday evening, called a "Geography party." The guests were dressed to represent some country or town.

Mrs. Loyd C. McCormick's card party on Monday afternoon was a most enjoyable one. Mrs. McCormick extended her hospitality to several friends from the city as well as the post.

The business men of Leavenworth will give a banquet to Gen. J. Franklin Bell on the evening of March 17. The committee having it in charge are using every effort to make it a brilliant success. The officers from the post and Soldiers' Home are expected to appear in full dress uniform. John H. Atwood of the city will be toastmaster, and many out-of-town speakers are expected to be present. Major McCarthy will be master of ceremonies of the music that will be heard through the evening, which is a guarantee that it will be of a high order.

Capt. Charles S. Wallace, Signal Corps, will come to this post soon for the purpose of making arrangements for the installment of a system of signaling on the rifle range. The new system will be much more complete than the one in use heretofore.

A difficult feat of engineering is being performed near the General Service and Staff College. Two large trees of an unusual variety have been dug up and are being placed in the yard of General Bell's residence. The work is being done by ten garrison prisoners, under the supervision of Lieutenant Bowers.

#### PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., March 15, 1904.

Mrs. Borden, wife of Lieut. Col. G. P. Borden, entertained at dinner recently, Capt. and Mrs. Chatfield, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Clark, Mrs. Rafferty and Lieut. D. A. Nolan, of the post, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pixie Watson of the city. The table decorations were in red and green. The color scheme being carried out even to the dainty cocktail glasses, which were placed in tiny green plates, the cherries giving the touch of red required. This was considered one of the prettiest dinners ever given at the post.

Mrs. Walter H. Chatfield gave a Pit party recently, which was productive of much amusement. To add to the novelty of the evening the gas went out. A row of beer bottles was placed down the center of the long table, each bottle acting as a candlestick. A delightful Dutch supper was served. Mrs. Rafferty presiding at the chafin-dish.

Last Saturday a picked team of five of the best bowlers of Plattsburg placed against a similar five of the officers, bowled frames for a championship. The game was closely contested, the officers winning by nine points.

The cold weather has been long and severe at this garrison. The average consumption of coal per house, in excess of allowance, has been about 25,000 pounds. It is most earnestly hoped that the recommendation made by General Humphrey for an increased allowance will be favorably acted upon.

The hops have been discontinued during lent. The euchre club met at Mrs. Borden's this week.

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 10, 1904.

Social life at the barracks since the advent of lent has been gay than ever before, in spite of all expectation to the contrary; a great deal of informal entertaining is continually going on, and hardly a night passes without gaiety of some kind. Bridge whist parties still continue in great favor and the meetings each week are always well attended.

On Friday last Miss Thompson gave a large progressive euchre party at which nearly all the ladies of the barracks were present. The two prizes for the largest number of games won and lone hands played, were won by Miss Bonnell, who, however, generously, waived all rights to the second prize, and it went to the next fortunate player.

The following night Mrs. William C. Wren gave a delightful musicale, at which she was assisted by several of her friends. The opening piece was an instrumental duet by Mrs. Wren and Mrs. Goe, followed by a waltz from Greig by Miss Mary Wren. Mrs. Funston gave a violin solo by Legende; and Mrs. Goe played "O Thou Sublime Sweet Evening Star," which was followed by a violin duo by Mrs. Funston and Major Goe. Mrs. Davis then sang "Because," by Godard. Mrs. Cullem played an arabesque from Schumann and Mrs. Wren "Lorelei," ending with a piano duet by Mrs. Goe and Mrs. Wren, called "The Country Dance," by Nevins.

Festivities began again on Tuesday with a large bridge whist party given by Capt. and Mrs. Murphy in honor of Mrs. Ross and Mr. Nichols to twenty-four of the officers and ladies of the barracks. Mrs. Evan M. Johnson won the ladies' prize, a handkerchief, and Captain Walton the gentlemen's. On Tuesday afternoon Master George Davis, Jr., having arrived at the mature age of five years, celebrated the event by inviting several of his friends in to enjoy the day with him.

Wednesday evening Major and Mrs. James B. Goe entertained at a pleasant bridge whist party. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Walton, Mr. Nichols, Mrs. Ross, Major Evans, Capt. and Mrs. Murphy, Miss Thompson, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Miss Thompson and Lieutenant Graham were the winners. After the game the players were served a delicious supper at a large round table gay with red decorations.

Col. Frank Taylor, 19th Inf., was the guest of Gen. and Mrs. D. W. Burke, at their home in Portland, Monday night.

Thursday evening Gen. and Mrs. Funston entertained a number of friends at one of their pleasant dinners. Besides the host and hostess and her sister, Mrs. Cullem, there were present Major and Mrs. George B. Davis, Major and Mrs. James B. Goe, Capt. and Mrs. Wren and

Miss Bonnell, Major Evans and Dr. Ffoulkes. Music and singing after the dinner still further enhanced the pleasure of the evening.

To-night Major and Mrs. George B. Davis will entertain a number of their friends at a bridge whist party.

Major and Mrs. Frederick G. Hodgson were the guests of Major and Mrs. Davis until Saturday last when they took possession of their new home. Contract Surg. R. B. Ffoulkes returned to the barracks on Saturday from San Francisco, having relinquished part of a two weeks' leave upon hearing of the sudden illness of his mother. Mrs. and Miss Ffoulkes are expected to arrive at the barracks soon, where they will be the guests of Major and Mrs. Evans.

Several of the officers and ladies who are interested in the study of German have formed a class and now meet once a week for the study of that language. The last meeting was at the home of Major Evans, who gave a pleasant German supper, which was much enjoyed after the labor of the evening.

About \$5,000 worth of medical stores have been received at the post hospital within the past few weeks. There was need of them as the supplies were getting low. The hospital is badly crowded; originally built for an eight-company post, it has now in addition to accommodate the sick of the department, including Alaska, many of whom are sent to Vancouver Barracks each month for special treatment or operation, and Major Ebert, Lieutenant Morse and Contract Surgeon Ffoulkes are kept busy all the time. It is hoped that the new hospital will soon be completed.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, announces in general orders the finding of the G.C.M., which tried Capt. Rudolph H. Schaffer, C. I. 18th Inf., convicted him of misapplying funds contributed for the aid of the regiment, and sentence him to be dismissed from the Service. Governor Pennypacker endorses the action of the court and directs that the sentence go into effect as of March 1, 1904.

Colonel Austen, of the 13th N.Y., will review the 3d Battery, Captain Rasquin, at its armory in Brooklyn on Wednesday evening, April 13. The Colonel will have as an honorary staff, Capt. Louis Wendel, 1st Battery, and Brevet Major David Wilson, 2d Battery. All the officers of the 13th Regiment, and the 1st, 2d and 6th Batteries have been invited, and there will be interesting mounted evolutions.

Major Frank W. Russell, of Plymouth, N.H., who has been honorably discharged, was the senior battalion commander of the 2d Regiment. He declined a reappointment his action being a source of disappointment to General Ayling, the officers of the brigade and the entire National Guard. Major Russell was a West Pointer, graduating in 1888 and serving with the 6th U.S. Cavalry until 1872. After his resignation from the Army, he was commissioned captain and aide-de-camp on the brigade staff. The following year he was promoted to major and assistant inspector general of the National Guard. He resigned from the State service in 1889, but when the Spanish War was declared he returned to the Service and was commissioned captain of Company G. Before the return of the troops from the South he had been promoted to major and in March of 1899 he was made major of the 2d Regiment of the National Guard. In the resignation of Major Russell the State loses one of its most efficient officers. He was the only graduate of West Point in the Service and was well liked by every man and officer under his command.

Colonel Dyer of the 12th N.Y., has accepted a review of the 1st Battery, Captain Wendel, for Thursday evening, March 24, at the armory in West 66th street.

Capt. Bulkley Wells, Colorado National Guard, in command of the militia in Telluride district, read an order in the streets March 15, signed by Governor Peabody, declaring martial law at an end. The men in camp have been ordered to their homes. While there is no change in strike conditions as far as the members of the Western Federation of Miners are concerned, it is asserted by the operators that the mines of the district are working the same as when conditions were normal.

The 2d Battery, N.G.N.Y., Brevet Major David Wilson, will be reviewed at its armory on Bathgate avenue, near 177th street, Bronx, on Tuesday evening, March 22, by the Hon. Louis F. Haffen. There will be dancing at 9:15 o'clock, and the event promises to be an interesting one.

Trop C, of New York, Captain DeBevoise, paraded 100 per cent, of its membership at its muster by Major W. T. Wood, U.S.A., and made a fine appearance. One hundred and thirteen officers and men were present. There was no review, the Major contenting himself with simply making the rigid inspection, as he has done in other organizations which have come under his eye. The mounted exhibition to be given by the troop on March 24, at its armory will be very interesting.

The National Lancers, of Boston, Mass., will hold a military levee on Wednesday evening, March 30, 1904, at the company armory. The committee in charge are: Capt. Frank T. Hitchcock, Lieut. Fred G. Havlin and Lieut. William Housman.

Gen. Bird W. Spencer, inspector general of rifle practice of New Jersey; Gen. George H. Harries, District of Columbia, and Albert Jones, secretary of the National Rifle Association, called on President Roosevelt, March 12, to enlist his interest in the promotion of legislation providing for the issuance of rifles and sale of ammunition to civilian rifle clubs. The National Rifle organization, under authority of law, is already encouraging the formation of such clubs. The legislation suggested involves no appropriation, the idea being that the rifles shall be issued in limited numbers to the organized clubs through the national association, each club to give bond for the proper use and care of arms. President Roosevelt promised to use his influence to promote the plan.

Inspector General Frank G. Sweeney, of Pennsylvania, in an official circular relative to the drill regulations says: "As Drill Regulations, U.S. Army, and General Orders are silent regarding the positions taken by the Quartermaster Sergeant, artificer and cooks of a company at inspection, the following is recommended pending the issuance of the revised drill regulations by the War Department. Quartermaster Sergeant to be posted according to his rank as a sergeant. Artificer in ranks as a private. Cooks in the line of file-closers."

Lieut. Col. Frank Taylor, 19th U.S. Inf., is instructing the militia of Oregon. He will not complete this duty until March 23.

Adjutant General Henry of New York announces that the Regulations for small arms practice, as revised are being printed in pamphlet form and will be distributed to each organization of the National Guard and Naval Militia at the rate of two copies for each officer and non-commissioned or petty officer of the respective organizations. Both the National Guard and the Naval Militia will conduct their small arms practice in accordance with the Regulations above mentioned.

Company L, 8th Regiment of Massachusetts, whose armory is in Lawrence, has been disbanded, not being up to the standard required.

It is said to be almost a certainty that the Massachusetts militia will perform its tour of duty at South Framingham this year, as there is hardly sufficient time now for the War Department to secure a suitable tract of land in the East for joint maneuvers.

A G.C.M. was ordered to meet at the headquarters, 2d Brigade of Massachusetts, on March 14, for the trial of Capt. David F. Whittier, Co. F, 8th Inf. Captain Whittier is an alderman of the city of Haverhill, and immediately after his election mysteriously disappeared,

and from that date no trace of him has been found. It was supposed that he had enlisted in the Regular Army. If he did so, however, he must have used a fictitious name, as no party of that name has enlisted since his disappearance.

General Barnes, colonel of the 23d N.Y., is in receipt of a very flattering letter from Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U.S.N., commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, regarding his recent review of the regiment, and in his letter the Admiral says: "Permit me to compliment and congratulate your regiment upon the fine appearance and soldierly bearing of its personnel, and to say that I esteem it a pleasure and privilege to have been invited to this review." Admiral Rodgers will review the 47th N.Y., at its armory on Tuesday evening, March 29.

Colonel Bates of the 71st N.Y. has invited Colonel Appleton of the 7th Regiment to review the 71st on Saturday evening, March 26.

Colonel Duffy of the 69th N.Y. expresses great regret at the resignation of Major Daniel C. Devlin on account of business. The Major joined the 69th in 1896, and served with it in the Volunteer Army during the war with Spain. He was known as a thoroughly competent officer.

Brig. Gen. James McLeer will review the 23d N.Y., in its armory on Saturday evening, March 19, and Colonel Kline of the 14th Regiment will review on April 9.

The prompt ordering out of companies of the Ohio National Guard by Governor Herrick on March 8, for riot duty at Springfield, saved further riot and bloodshed in that city. The troops in command of Colonel Mead found the city virtually in possession of an armed mob, who had previously forcibly entered the jail to get a negro murderer, whom they took out, shot and hung, and then set fire to the negro quarters on the levee. Thousands of excited spectators and sympathizers thronged the streets, while innocent negro persons had to flee for their lives. The determination shown by the guardsmen under command of Colonel H. E. Meade of the 3d regiment, to preserve order at all costs, at once had a moral effect upon the mob, which was soon cowed. The mob was warned to disperse within five minutes, and the soldiers loaded their guns with riot cartridge, in the presence of the jeering crowd. The mob was pushed back almost a square in each direction by the street column and square formation, and was soon scattered. Some of the more obstinate of the mob who failed to move promptly, were helped along with the butt of a rifle or the point of a bayonet. All liquor stores were closed up tight, as well as hardware stores where arms and ammunition were sold. The companies on duty from the 3d Regiment were B of Springfield, Captain Bell; G of Dayton, Captain Hoover; K of Dayton, Captain Gove; H of Miamisburg, Captain Hubler and C of Urbana, Captain Leonard. From the 4th Regiment there were: I of Xenia, Captain Hull; K of Kenton, Captain Mellone and Captain and Asst. Surg. William E. Wing of Dayton and members of the corps.

Cos. F and E, of the 7th N.Y., paraded for review by Gen. J. E. Duryee on March 15, and Companies B and I, by Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, March 17.

The annual inspection of the Michigan National Guard, under the provisions of the military act of 1902 by an officer of the U.S. Army, commenced March 10, 1904. Major Charles A. Vernou, U.S.A., has been assigned by Major General Bates, commanding Northern Division, to make the official inspection and report his conclusions to the Secretary of War.

The 6th anniversary of the formation of Co. I, 7th N.Y., was joyously celebrated on the evening of March 7, under the auspices of the society of veterans of which Lieut. Col. J. W. Cleveland, now on the staff of General Roe, is president, at the New York Athletic Club. Among those present were Capt. John L. Roberts, Jr., U.S.A.; Brevet Capt. Horace C. Du Val, Capt. B. H. McAlpin, the present C.O. of the company, Major W. H. Palmer, ex-Captain George J. Weaver and F. G. Landon. Lieutenant Colonel Cleveland presided. There was a handsome program of rare good songs, composed by Captain Du Val and set to popular airs, which those present sang with great relish. The songs touched upon company incidents and personages.

The following are the figures of the recent annual muster of the 23d N.Y., Col. Franklin Bartlett.

	Present	Absent	Aggregate
Field and Staff.....	15	1	16
Non-Com. Staff.....	14	0	14
Hospital Corps.....	15	2	17
Field Music.....	14	1	15
Company A.....	99	1	100
" B.....	48	3	51
" C.....	57	5	62
" D.....	42	5	47
" E.....	61	5	66
" F.....	62	1	63
" G.....	50	2	52
" H.....	54	2	56
" I.....	55	0	55
" K.....	64	0	64
Totals.....	650	20	670
Percentage present 96.15.			

#### CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

Continuing the process of reorganization of the Connecticut National Guard, and in accordance with the decision of the Board of Organization, the adjutant general, in G.O. No. 8, organizes the Signal Corps as follows:

"A captain, commanding the corps, to be nominated by the brigade commander, from officers on the active or retired list or from officers having had service in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States or the National Guard of another State; the captain to be a line officer, and have no permanent staff relation; four first lieutenants, to be nominated by the captain; eight first-class sergeants; eight sergeants; eight corporals, and sixteen first-class privates with authority vested in the captain, when approved by the adjutant general, to enlist eight additional privates, for cooks, or working parties. At least, two-thirds of the non-commissioned officers must be telegraph operators, or expert telephone construction and repair men, electricians, or line men. No territorial restrictions as to enlistments. The subdivisions of the corps to be termed detachments. Recruits to drill in the 'School of the Soldier' with infantry organizations at home station, until, in the opinion of the commanding officers, Signal Corps, they are sufficiently instructed." The foregoing, with the reorganization of the four infantry regiments into three regiments of twelve companies each; an Artillery Corps on modern lines, and the reorganization of the Medical Department, with adoption of the physical standard prescribed, all in conformity to the Regular Army standard, marks an important era in the material progress of the Connecticut National Guard.

Among the pleasant and interesting features attending the annual meeting and banquet of the Hartford City Guard Veterans (Co. F, 1st Infantry) Wednesday evening, March 9, was the presence, at the meeting of Gen. Horace J. Morse, of New York, and Gen. W. A. Alken, of Norwich, A.G. and Q.M.G., respectively, under the administration of War Governor, William A. Buckingham, 1861-1865. These officers performed the arduous and responsible duties of arming, equipping and raising of the troops for the Civil War, and how well this work was accomplished, history proudly records the story. Although more than four decades have passed since the stirring days of '61, the two Generals, whom their comrades delighted to honor, looked hale, hearty and vigorous. The presentation of a silver loving cup, to the active, by retiring Major of the Vets was another notable feature of the occasion.

## WHAT WAS THOUGHT OF BREVETS IN 1845.

The following interesting letter on the subject of brevet commissions was written by the Secretary of War, William Wilkins, to Major Gen. Winfield Scott, U.S.A. Jan. 31, 1845. We give with it the reply of General Scott.

"War Department, Jan. 31, 1845.

"Major Gen. Winfield Scott, commanding, etc., etc.  
"Sir: I refer to you the papers which have accumulated upon my table, presenting the claims of many gallant and meritorious officers of the Army to brevet commissions. By adding the transmitted papers to those you have yourself received, my object is to throw the delicate duty upon you of making out such a list, as may be deemed just and proper to be submitted to the President, of those officers who may have so eminently distinguished themselves as to be entitled to the special mark from the Government of brevet promotions. I take this course, not for the purpose of avoiding responsibility myself, but because it is proper those cases should be first submitted to the Commanding General of the Army, whose long services, experience and knowledge of military affairs will enable him justly to discriminate and judge correctly of those signal acts upon which are founded the claims of officers to the honor of brevet rank.

"It has not been my personal good fortune to have had opportunities—so happily for many years thrown in your way—of witnessing the gallant and patriotic acts of officers who have been under your command and immediate inspection. Hence it is, that all the knowledge I possess of the gallant conduct of many of the officers of our Army, in the field, and of the high merits of others in their proper professional pursuits, is derived from public and general reports—a very different knowledge from that which you possess.

"In submitting this subject for your consideration and report, it is proper I should invite your grave attention to the policy which in my opinion should govern the Executive in the distribution of those special appointments which bestow, out of the specific course of promotion, peculiar honor and privileges upon the military officer who has had the good fortune presented to him, of eminently distinguishing himself in the service of his country. The value of the brevet commission must very much depend upon the use made by the Government of the power of conferring it, and whilst that value can be much enhanced by the caution with which the honor is bestowed, it may be rendered so cheap, by its common and lavish distribution, as no longer to be deemed an object of high and noble ambition.

"You must be well aware of my anxiety to guard the rights, promote the just interests, and secure the general welfare of the officer and the soldier. But, let us take care that we do not lose sight of, and impair those objects, in regard to the whole Army whilst we employ ourselves in the consideration and advancement of the claims of particular members of the body, however meritorious and patriotic may have been their public service.  
"I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"WM. WILKINS, Secretary of War."

Headquarters of the Army,

Washington, Feb. 6, 1845.

Sir: Your instructions of the 31st ult., respecting applications for brevets, together with all the papers in the respective cases, have been duly weighed and considered. I fully concur with you that the subject is one of extreme delicacy, and that the policy of multiplying brevets ought to be most gravely considered.

As a proof of that concurrence, I beg leave to state that, although an active officer in the war of 1812, and present, with commanding rank, on many particular occasions, then deemed of interest—I cannot remember having recommended more than twelve—I believe I may say ten officers for brevets, in that war—although there were hundreds under my immediate orders, who rendered gallant and effective services—services to which I was mainly indebted for any little credit I myself personally obtained. For the immense number of brevets granted at that period, on the recommendation of other high and better commanders, to the great disparagement of that sort of rank, I was, therefore, not, in any degree, responsible.

The same strict views which then governed me in such matters, will be found authoritatively embodied in the general regulations for the Army, originally drawn up by me in 1830-1, (and republished in a second edition, 1825.) In these words: ("Battles—General Disposition" For, Art. 53.)

"647. A written report of the day will be made by the several commanders, including those of battalions and squadrons, to their respective chiefs, each in what concerns his corps. From the reports of those next below him, corroborated or corrected by his own observations, and those of his staff, the general-in-chief will make his detailed report to the Secretary of War, and put in orders, the name of every individual, without regard to rank, who may have distinguished himself in an extraordinary manner.

"648. All reports and orders relative to battles, and other military operations, constitute, in the case of subordinates, the foundation of military fame, and this fame the principal reward of merit, (brevets, etc.) too much care cannot be observed by the general-in-chief in collecting information, before he offers the names of his companions in arms to the notice of the Government, and the admiration of the country. Justice and policy equally require that the names of individuals or of corps, failing to do their duty, should be given in like manner. Indeed, reports of military affairs are highly defective, which do not notice faults committed, as well as strokes of extraordinary courage or of genius exhibited.

"649. To enable the general-in-chief to execute, with impartiality and fidelity, this high and delicate trust, his first despatch to the Government ought, briefly and simply, to state the general and more important results of the affair; making his detailed report afterwards, on full deliberation."

Soon after the declaration of war, Congress gave authority for conferring "brevet rank on such officers of the Army as shall"—1. "Distinguish themselves by gallant actions," or, 2. By other "meritorious conduct." Sec. 4, act of July 6, 1812. (These provisions are still in force.)

To bring any officer within either provision, it was then held, by strict military critics, (and I professed myself one,) necessary:

1. That he should render some signal service—that is, perform some act over and above what Government might reasonably have expected, under the particular circumstances, from a good officer or officer of medium merit;

2. That the officer or the Service should be susceptible of isolation—that is, easily separated, and not confounded with like services of many on the same occasion, and under the same circumstances. To illustrate: An entire regiment or battalion of ten companies, executes a brilliant and successful charge—or, (thrown into a square,) repels a heavy shock of cavalry on every side at once. In such a case, it might be impossible to distinguish one captain or lieutenant from another of the same grade. The colonel, however, there being but one, as also the adjutant, might be isolated and brevetted, and no other officer, (such is the fortune of war, at which no soldier

ever repines,) unless, indeed, other regiments in the same line gave way under the same general charge, or unless again the distinguished regiment emphatically decided the victory, or saved the Army—and then, in either case, the Government would probably think it no less just than politic to brevet, without exception, every individual officer in the regiment so isolated in distinction; and  
3. The scale of the Service—the operation or duty must bear some proportion to the brevet in question. Thus, a lieutenant, at the head of some twenty men, beats or captures a like detachment; or a major with two companies has a like success against about an equal force. Each commander ought clearly to be brevetted. Brevets are the cheap and peculiar rewards of military prowess or genius. But it does not follow that they are to be cheaply won. Suppose a major, in the first case above, or a colonel, in the second, to have been the accidental commander. Except after a series of disasters, between like parties, I should certainly refuse to recommend the major for the brevet of lieutenant colonel for having twenty men, or the colonel for the brevet of brigadier general, for having beaten two companies. The proportion between rank and command, on the one hand, and brevets to be conferred on the other, ought always to be observed—both in respect to open conflicts, and the other services contemplated by the law. To lose sight of this consideration would be to confound or level all grades of rank and all occasions of distinction.

During the long period from 1815 to 1841, although at least as actively employed as any other general officer of the Army, I do not remember to have recommended more than the following officers:

1. In 1822 or '23. Brevet Major Thayer, the refounder and superintendent of the Military Academy, (an officer of rare merit,) recommended for lieutenant colonel by brevet. It was granted.

2. In 1840. Colonel Totten, Chief of Corps of Engineers, planner and superintendent of national defense, by fortification, (also an officer of rare merit and services,) for brigadier general by brevet. Not acted upon.

3. Same date. Major Delafield, Superintendent of the Military Academy, (an officer of high merit,) for lieutenant colonel by brevet. Not acted upon.

July, 1841, I was called to this city as general-in-chief of the Army, and in that year recommended to the Secretary of War, for brevets, three officers serving in Florida. Their names were not then sent to the Senate.

Prior to my coming into this office, (July 5, 1841,) there had already been nominated to the Senate, for brevets, on account of services in the Florida war, thirty-nine officers, of which nominations, twenty-one had been confirmed.

By February, 1842, the number of new applications for brevets on account of the same war, had much accumulated. It was then that I received instructions from Mr. Secretary Spencer, to take the whole correspondence of the several commanders of the Florida army into hand, and to glean therefrom, the name of every officer whose services, in that war, seemed to entitle him to the distinction of a brevet.

A list of thirty-seven names was accordingly presented by me, in May, 1842, which was nominated by the President and confirmed at that, and the next session of the Senate. Four brevets, including two marines, were added at the session of 1843-4, (not at my suggestion,) making, in all, sixty, which have been conferred on account of that war.

The new applications having again become numerous, I was a second time required (at the end of May) to report a list, and, accordingly, handed in one, June 5, 1844, embracing thirty-three names—all but five, for service in the same year. Six of those names would have been included in the list of 1842, on account of the same war, if General Worth's letters, specially recommending them, had been received in time.

It is understood that this second list recommended by me, June 5, 1844, was immediately nominated by the President, and at the same time yet another list, containing perhaps, as many names of other officers which had been handed in from some volunteer source, without any agency or knowledge on my part. In my ignorance of the names on this Volunteer list, and the grounds on which they were severally recommended for brevets, it is not for me to say that some of those officers may not be as worthy of the reward of merit as any who have been regularly presented through this office.

It is understood that the nominations of June, 1844, (the two lists just mentioned) were not taken up, or not acted upon, at the session of the Senate which terminated in that month. Whether they have been renominated by the President at the present session, I have not learned.

Considering the great number of brevets which have been conferred within a few years, and that some sixty nominations yet remain to be acted upon by the Senate; and considering the strict rules laid down above—which ought never to have been departed from—rules, substantially reproduced and confirmed in the instructions of the Department under which I am now acting—I beg to leave, at least for the present, to decline presenting any new list of officers for brevets.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect,

Your obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Secretary of War.

## FORTIFICATIONS BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Senate on March 15 passed the Fortifications Appropriations Bill, H.R. 12446, in the amended form described in these columns last week, except in two features. The item of \$200,000 for the purchase of land for the defenses of Hawaii, approved by the House but stricken from the bill by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs is restored and the amount increased to \$526,100. The item authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase one submarine torpedo boat manufactured by the Lake Torpedo Boat Company at a cost not exceeding \$250,000, is amended to read as follows:

To enable the Secretary of War in his discretion to purchase for the School of Submarine Defense for experimental work one submarine torpedo boat of the type of the Protector, manufactured by the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, not to exceed, in the judgment and discretion of the Secretary of War, \$250,000: Provided, That before said submarine torpedo boat is purchased or accepted by the War Department it shall have been fully tested to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War and shall fulfill all reasonable requirements for coast defense.

The clause of the bill relating to the purchase of a submarine boat of the Lake type provoked a discussion that occupied portions of three days. One objection was the point of order that it was general legislation, and another was that it had not been estimated for as recommended by the head of any department. Senator Gallinger opposed the item on the ground that it transfers to the War Department this question of submarine which is already being dealt with by the Navy Department. Senator Berry called attention to the fact that a provision was included in the Navy Appropriation Bill that the Secretary of the Navy should give a test to all the different kinds of boats to determine as between them which was the best submarine boat, and money was appropriated to purchase those that met the requirements of the test. "I know nothing as to the

relative merits of the rival boats," said Mr. Berry, "but I think I know that the matter ought to be dealt with either by the Navy Department or the War Department, and it ought not to be divided between them. When there are parties having competitive boats, the Secretary of the Navy ought to determine which is the best type of boat, and we ought not to undertake to determine here, without knowing anything about the boats, that we will buy this specific boat and no other." "This matter," said Senator Teller, "is the special business, not of the Navy Department, but of the War Department. The making of preparations for coast defense is for the War Department, whether it be providing fortifications or cannon to be put on the coast, or whether it be for this class of vessels. The Holland type of ship may answer the purposes of the Navy Department, but it is practically of little or no value to the War Department for the defense of the coast. You cannot pull up a mine with it; you cannot plant a mine with it. The Lake boat provided for is built on an entirely different plan. The Senator says it has not been a success. Neither were those of the Holland type a success when we first put money in them, and they are not now a success for the purposes for which this boat is designed. With this boat you can do what with the Holland boat you cannot do. As to the price, Mr. President, it is said that this boat can be built for less than the amount appropriated. So could the Holland type of boat. We paid twice what those boats could be built for by the Government, and very properly so, in my judgment. If we are going to say to the man who invents a machine of any character which the Government desires to use either in time of war or in time of peace that the Government will only pay him what it costs to build it, we shall have no inventions."

## MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Military Academy Appropriation Bill, H.R. 13680, reported to the House on March 11, contains the following: Appropriates for permanent establishment, \$278,100; for extra pay of Army officers on detached service at Military Academy, \$26,000; Academy band, field musicians, general Army service, cavalry detachment, artillery detachment, enlisted men on detached service, and extra pay of enlisted men on special duty at the Military Academy, \$99,965.42. Provided, that the extra pay provided by the preceding paragraph shall not be paid to any enlisted man who receives extra-duty pay under existing laws or Army regulations. For one civilian instructor of French, to be employed under rules prescribed by the Secretary of War, \$2,000; for two civilian instructors in Spanish at \$2,000 per year each, to be employed under rules prescribed by the Secretary of War. For pay of one librarian, \$2,500. For pay of civilians employed at the Military Academy, \$48,010; for expenses of Board of Visitors, \$3,000; for contingencies for Superintendent of the Academy, \$2,000; for current and ordinary expenses, \$102,281.52; for increase and expense of library, \$10,000; for renewing and repairing furnishings and furniture in quarters of the Superintendent of the Academy, \$600; for miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, \$38,436; for completing the work of improvement to provide for an increased water supply at the Military Academy at West Point, New York, provided for in the act of June 28, 1902, \$300,000. Provided, that such sum shall not be available until the plans for the complete project shall be approved by the Secretary of War, and that the Secretary of War shall determine that the whole expense necessary to complete such project shall be included within the total appropriation of \$400,000.

Another stipulation of the bill is as follows: "In carrying out the provisions of the said act of June 28, 1902, after general plans have been prepared and approved by the Secretary of War, he may proceed with the necessary enlargement of cadet barracks, upon detailed plans approved by him before the completion of detailed plans for the whole work, provided that the limit of cost is not increased thereby; total building and grounds, \$363,583.34.

## SERVICE PENSIONS ALLOWED.

An important order, which it is believed will forestall the movement for legislation to provide service pensions for veterans of the Civil War, was issued by the Commissioner of Pensions on March 16. It is as follows: "In the adjudication of pension claims under said act of June 27, 1890, as amended, it shall be taken and considered as an evidential fact, if the contrary does not appear, and if all other legal requirements are properly met, that when a claimant has passed the age of sixty-two years, he is disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor, and is entitled to be rated at \$6 per month; after sixty-five years, at \$8 per month; after sixty-eight years, at \$10 per month, and after seventy years, at \$12 per month. Allowance at higher rate, not exceeding \$12 per month, will continue to be made as heretofore, where disabilities other than age show a condition of inability to perform manual labor. This order shall take effect April 13, 1904, and shall not be deemed retroactive. The former rules of the office fixing the minimum and maximum at sixty-five years and seventy-five years respectively are hereby modified as above." An act of Congress approved by President Cleveland, thirty-nine years after the close of the Mexican War, placed all veterans of that war who had reached the age of sixty-two years on the pension rolls, and now, thirty-nine years after the close of the Civil War, Commissioner Ware's order has done the same for the veterans of that war who have reached the same age. This order is interesting for the further reason that it recognizes old age per se as a disability. It secures to all survivors of the Civil War a pension after they reach the age of sixty-two, varying between six dollars a month and twelve, according to his age.

One of the business houses with whom the cadets at both the Annapolis and West Point Academies have become very familiar is that of Arthur Johnson and Co. of New York, the athletic goods outfitters, who make the majority of the athletic supplies and equipments used by the Academy teams. They are now making special offers to the post teams and retail trade, placed through the post exchange, for baseball, tennis, golf, polo and other athletic equipments. Further information can be obtained by writing to them for their very attractive illustrated catalogue.

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### THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

Recent events in the Far East have directed attention to the navy of Russia and officers who have served on the Asiatic Station within the last five or six years are reminded of the criticisms made upon the personnel and materiel of the Czar's naval force in eastern waters. In many respects the Russian drills and methods are copied from the navy of Great Britain, and with the utter lack of superfluities and ornaments the warships of Russia bear a remarkably strong resemblance to those of England. Efficiency in drills and maneuvers do not seem to be insisted upon as thoroughly as could be desired, and the appearance of the enlisted men is far from commendable. The men themselves are of fine physique and in general pretty well set up, but their habit of assuming lounging attitudes gives them in a general a somewhat slouchy look, and their clothing does not bear the appearance of perfect cleanliness, which is usually expected on board ship.

In the matter of discipline, however, the Russian sailor is capable of comparing favorably with the men of any navy in the world, but the discipline is of a perfunctory type, as though the drills had been of a very harsh sort, and the discipline was from fear rather than from a feeling that it was all for the "good of the service."

The batteries are in the main well cared for, but lack a certain finish and neatness observable in many other ships of war, and one is apt to observe that cleaning stuff, waste and oil are not put away when the morning cleaning is completed. Their gunnery is, however, excellent, and it is possible to understand that in a fair fight the Russian sailor would give a good account of himself and his ship.

The officers in the Czar's navy are perhaps as well educated as any in the world in what might be called the rudiments of knowledge; they all speak English, French and German fluently, and they are noted for the readiness with which they pick up a foreign tongue. The commissioned officer in the Russian navy is of an entirely different social organization from the men he commands, and the difference can be seen with half an eye. Their bearing is proud and self-respecting, and they give one the impression of force of character coupled with great natural ability. Taken as a whole, the general efficiency of the Russian navy cannot be regarded as being of a very superior order, the obedience rendered by the rank and file being of the "I obey because I must" order.

In some respects the Navy of Russia resembles that of the United States before the real awakening on naval matters took place. Many of their ships were good at

one time, but with the advance of naval construction and armament they have become in a manner "back numbers." Religion is an ever present factor among both officers and men, and morning and evening the effective singing of the crew, as they prepare for "hammocks" by singing a hymn, is a marked experience in all parts of the world where the Czar's ships float.

An intense nationalism and respect for authority are characteristic. Love and respect for their ruler amounts almost to a passion among the enlisted personnel, and pictures of the Czar are scattered throughout the ship, among men and officers. From twelve to two o'clock each afternoon the crews are allowed, in fact are enjoined, to sleep and under no circumstances of ordinary routine is this siesta allowed to be broken. Grog is still served out in the Russian navy, and the love of country is further instilled by the serving out of the national drink, vodka.

In the management of torpedo-boats Russia is still far behind nearly all other nations, and has not made the progress due to the money spent in this branch of national defence. In a general way her ships are apt to be underfurnished with ammunition for the larger guns and a disposition to belittle the enemy is a marked characteristic with men and officers. A summary of the navy of Russia would be "larger in numbers but small in efficiency."

### DETAILS FOR THE ARMY ORDNANCE.

The following letter relative to the detail of line officers to the Ordnance Department of the Army is self-explanatory. The amendment to the Army bill proposed by Secretary Taft was ruled out in the Senate on a point of order, but this letter is nevertheless interesting as showing the attitude of Secretary Taft:

War Department, Washington, March 8, 1904.

Hon. Redfield Proctor, *United States Senate.*

Sir: I have the honor to invite your attention to the following in regard to the Ordnance Department of the Army:

Under the provisions of existing law vacancies in that department are now filled by the detail of line officers of the same grade (except that vacancies among the first lieutenants may be filled from the grade of 2d lieutenant) who serve in the Ordnance Department for four years, and if below the grade of lieutenant colonel are not again eligible for such detail until they shall have served for at least two years in the line. The law provides that the details shall be made under such system of examination as the President may from time to time prescribe.

Since the passage of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, prescribing essentially the present method of filling vacancies in the Ordnance Department, there have been in that department twenty-five vacancies in the grade of 1st lieutenant; for these places six officers have been detailed, after examination, from the line, and of these one has since been taken from the department by his promotion to a captaincy. There are now nineteen vacancies in addition to two officers detailed to the General Staff. Under the laws in force prior to the passage of the act above mentioned 2d lieutenants of the line were eligible for transfer to the Ordnance Department upon the occurrence of a vacancy, and by such transfer they secured a permanent appointment and an advance to the grade of 1st lieutenant. With these inducements there was no difficulty in securing candidates capable of passing the examination, the numbers being in ordinary times sufficient to produce competition, though in times of prospect of rapid promotion in the line and of small opportunity for preparation for examination the rate of application was so slow as to cause vacancies in the Ordnance Department to stand for considerable intervals.

The change of the provisions of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, so as to permit the detail of 2d lieutenants to the grade of 1st lieutenants was made in recognition of the necessity for offering inducements not existing in the conditions allowing detail only from the same grade; but as the advancement from service in the Ordnance Department will cease after an officer passes the grade of 2d lieutenant, the measure of relief is but a partial one and has had only partial effect, but three officers having been secured under it.

In order to supply officers for the urgent needs of the Ordnance Department it appears to be necessary either to lower the standard for admission to that department or to increase the inducements to officers to prepare themselves for the examination for detail and to undergo the exacting service of the department. It is not believed to be necessary or desirable to lower the standard; the character of the examination has not been changed from that obtaining under the former laws, and there are believed to be plenty of officers in the Service capable of passing it.

The inducements can be increased, it is believed sufficiently, by permitting the detail of all officers to be made either from the grade in which the vacancy exists or from the grade below, and by reducing the compulsory interval between details from two years to one; and this change would involve no increase of expense, as the number of officers in each of the grades, both in and out of the Ordnance Department, would not thereby be in-

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creased. The reduction of the interval between details would provide for less interruption of service in the Ordnance Department, of which the duties are special and technical, but would still require officers serving in grades below that of lieutenant colonel to spend 20 per cent. of their time out of the Ordnance Department, which is believed to be sufficient to preserve the advantages of the detail system.

I therefore recommend that the following legislation be enacted, which would probably be most conveniently done at the present stage by attaching it to some appropriation bill:

"That details to fill vacancies in the Ordnance Department, as contemplated by the act of Feb. 2, 1901, may be made from the Army at large, from the grade in which the vacancy exists or from the grade below, and officers shall have the rank and pay of the grade to which detailed while serving therein: Provided, That no officer shall be so detailed except upon the recommendation of a board of ordnance officers and after at least one examination, which shall be open to competition: And provided further, That officers so detailed to vacancies in grades below that of lieutenant colonel shall not, after service of four years in the Ordnance Department, be again eligible for such detail until after they shall have served for at least one year out of that department."

Very respectfully,

W. H. TAFT, Secretary of War.

### BEST USE OF THE RATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"Private, Hospital Corps," seems (by his letter to the Journal of Feb. 27) to have entirely misunderstood the purpose of Major Bean's experiments and of my article concerning the same. To my knowledge no one has ever suggested reducing the ration in either quantity or quality. The idea is to get the greatest amount of good out of the existing ration. When in garrison, if the conditions are favorable, to save something to be expended in the field, or when conditions are unfavorable and the ration, as furnished, is inadequate.

The wife of the soldier I mentioned in my article does not take in washing or do any work outside of her own household, nor does the man have an income outside his pay. I have sent his address to the Hospital Corps man who may benefit by his experience and be enabled to save the seven dollars a month which is, I believe, the difference in their household expenses. Could it not easily be accounted for as the difference between experienced and inexperienced management?

C. C. FARMER, JR., 1st Lieut., 10th Cav.

The British Army Council has authorized the expenditure during the coming musketry year of double the quantity of ball ammunition allowed by the regulations for field practices by regular troops at home. The ammunition to be used for this purpose is that returned from South Africa, and ordered for "field practices only."

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## QUESTION OF COMMUTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Give me place for a word on the commutation question in the hope that some of the powers that be may see it.

I am at present a lieutenant drawing \$24 per month commutation in lieu of privileges I would enjoy if living at a post. The cheapest decent apartment I can rent (three rooms, bath and kitchen), for myself and wife, costs me \$35 per month. I am practically shut off from the privileges of purchasing from the subsistence and quartermaster department with the saving incident thereto, as well as from the post exchange, with its slight reduction in standard prices. If Mrs. Lieut. needs medical attendance, I pay for it, as well as when I need dental care. If I have a cough, light cold, or other slight ailment for which I could get gratis relief at the dispensary of a post hospital, I either buy my standard remedy out of my own pocket or else go to the time, trouble and extra expense of visiting a doctor, procuring a prescription and submitting about a thousand and one vouchers, sub-vouchers, certificates, affidavits, true copies and originals of papers which the druggist won't give up, for re-imbursement. When I take up duty at a new place I pay roundly for cartage of and unpacking my property; when I am relieved I pay roundly for packing, cartage and shipment of the same and if there doesn't happen to be a quartermaster in the vicinity, there is endless trouble, even taking advantage of the free railroad transportation granted between stations, on account of signatures of B.L.

I cannot borrow any of the simpler utensils of household necessity or the occasional tool to make a needed repair, and if General Humphrey succeeds in his provision for the heavier furniture his success will do me no good.

Carfare between residence and office nets me about five dollars shy per month if I go home to lunch and if I take lunch down town the expense makes a bigger deficit yet. None of the above expenses are incurred by an officer at a post, aside from many other unnoticed little extras in clothing and household expenditures.

The facilities of most posts for exercise grounds are found in the city only at clubs which are more or less costly in themselves and which involve further outlay to maintain any sort of a standing.

Surely twenty dollars a month per room is little

enough to equalize the pay and allowances already granted by Congress to its officers, and should not be regarded in the light of an increase. Let those in charge of the movement use all means looking to proper legislative action.

TENTE INGRES.

## BORN.

CHAMBERLAIN.—At Fort Russell, Wyo., March 9, 1904, a son to the wife of Lieut. Fred Van S. Chamberlain, 2d U.S. Inf.

FEALY.—To the wife of 1st Lieut. T. J. Fealy, 1st Inf., a son, on March 2, 1904, at Fort Wayne, Mich.

## MARRIED.

FOSTER-WATROUS.—At Omaha, Neb., March 9, 1904, Miss Grace Watrous, daughter of Major and Mrs. J. A. Watrous to Dr. Harry A. Foster.

MACDONALD-LIVINGSTON.—At Wilmington, Del., July 1, 1903, by Rev. Dr. Wolfe, Mr. Donald M. MacDonald and Miss Laura Livingston, daughter of the late Col. LaRhett L. Livingston, U.S.A.

## DIED.

COLAHAN.—At Lambertville, N.J., March 11, 1904, Comdr. Charles E. Colahan, U.S.N.

COULLING.—At Richmond, Va., Feb. 26, 1904, Charles K. Coulling, brother of Capt. William M. Coulling, Q.M., U.S.A., in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

DAY.—At Mansfield, Ohio, March 4, 1904, Matthias Day, father of Major Matthias W. Day, U.S.A.

DUBOIS.—At Washington, D.C., March 4, 1904, Mrs. Clara Reeves Buck DuBois, wife of the late Med. Insp. Francis DuBois, U.S.N., and mother of Paym. Barron P. DuBois, U.S.N.

FEALY.—Thomas Edward Fealy, infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. T. J. Fealy, 1st Inf., (nee Minnie C. Murphy) March 13, 1904, at Fort Wayne, Mich.

HINTON.—On Feb. 29, 1904, at Washington, D.C., Sarah J. B. Pell, wife of Major Charles B. Hinton. Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Forty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, New York city, on Wednesday, March 2, at ten a.m.

O'HARA.—At San Francisco, Cal., March 16, 1904, Katharine Ransom O'Hara, wife of Col. James O'Hara, Art. Corps, retired.

PASMORE.—At Houston, Tex., March 3, 1904, Mrs. W. E. Pasmore, sister of Major Cyrus S. Radford, U.S.M.C.

QUINAN.—At Asheville, N.C., March 11, 1904, of pneumonia, Meredith, daughter of Lieut. Johnstone H. Quinan, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service.

SCOTT.—At Old Point Comfort, Va., March 13, 1904, Major Douglas M. Scott, U.S.A., retired.

SMITH.—At Portsmouth, Ohio, March 10, 1904, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, mother of Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., retired.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be promised for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

H. S. B.—The collision between the Victoria and Camperdown of the British navy, occurred June 22, 1893; the Victoria sank in 480 feet of water, and close on 400 officers and men lost their lives. She went down, head first, with her propellers revolving, and a number of men were cut to pieces by them. Many of her men were below decks when she sank, and it was stated in the court-martial proceedings that no orders had been given to the fire room force to save themselves. Admiral Tryon went down with his ship.

H. B. B.—It is doubtful if there will be as many promotions in the Army during the next five years as there have been during the past five. In war times and a large army there are of necessity more promotions and appointments than in times of peace.

W. S. R. asks: Why is it that a colored regiment of the Army has never had station east of the Mississippi River? Answer: There is no particular reason except that orders have not decreed such. It is possible

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that the War Department is of the opinion that the colored regiments enjoy the West better than the East.

H. J.—After the Samoan troubles, in which the United States, Great Britain and Germany each sent a force against the rebellious natives in 1896, Great Britain withdrew finally from the islands leaving them to the United States and Germany. The former established a naval station at Tutuila and the latter at Apia.

R. T.—We can supply you with a copy of the Army Regulations for \$1.50.

O. M. W.—Follow up the Congressional news in the Army and Navy Journal each week and you will learn fully about all bills introduced in Congress relating to the Services. A pay clerk in the Navy is subject to naval laws and discipline, and does not rank as a commissioned officer. He is debarred from rank and continuous service. In the case against Mount the Supreme Court decided that a pay clerk is not an officer. In the case of Hendee, decided the same day, the Supreme Court held that the clerk is an officer within the meaning of the statute providing for longevity pay and that it was the purpose to include them in the benefits of the act. By the former decision a paymaster's clerk was not only deprived of mileage, which he had formerly received; it deprived him of everything, stripped him, as it were, of every claim to recognition. The second decision, making him an officer, was, as stated in the decision, for the purpose of providing for increase of officers' pay.

D. S. H. asks: Is a National Guard officer, who completes the one year course at the General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, eligible for examination for commission in the U.S. Army, and what subjects does this course of study cover? Answer: No. This course of study is to secure a list of persons specially qualified to hold commissions in any Volunteer force which may hereafter be called for under the authority of Congress. As to the examination of officers, etc., write to the War Department for a copy of G.O. 5 Jan. 8, 1904, which contains full particulars as to character of questions, books needed, examinations, etc.

W. B. S.—The decision of the Court of Claims referred to in the Army and Navy Journal of Dec. 5 last is a very long one, and we were only able to publish the essential facts in the case. You can get a copy of the decision in full, by writing to the clerk of the Court of Claims, Washington, D.C.

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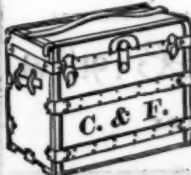
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### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The London Daily Mail has raised the question, What is the minimum private income which is necessary to supplement the pay of young officers in the British army, outside of the cavalry? and in reply many letters have been sent by parents of officers and by officers themselves. Their estimates differ considerably, but—with the exception of the Royal Engineers and the Royal Garrison Artillery, wherein it is said to be possible to live on one's pay—all agree that the army is still not the profession for an unendowed young man, however fitted he may be for it.

Another important step in the sweeping scheme of reform in the British military system which has been instituted largely as a result of the disquieting revelations made during the investigation of the conduct of the South African war, appears in a report by the Royal Commission recommending the creation of a General Staff of the Army, which shall consist of "a department devoting individual attention to military problems in the widest sense, and a body of officers occupied in time of peace in training all ranks of the army and prepared to direct operations in the field." It is also recommended that the army be organized by brigades instead of army corps and that there shall be five generals commanding-

in-chief, each commanding troops in a separate division, free from routine work, which shall henceforth be apportioned among administrative districts, each commanded by a major general. Another feature of the reform program provides that no officer shall serve continuously as a member of the Army Council for longer than four years, at the end of which period he must return to service in the line for at least a year before he can again be assigned to the council, and it is urged that the same rule should apply to all members of the military staff of the War Office. Apart from their bearing upon the organic structure of the British Army, the changes here noted are interesting because they are obviously animated by a resolute purpose to do away with the last vestige of the administrative system which is generally charged in England with the responsibility for all the disaster and hardship of the South African campaign.

Between April 1, 1903, and March 31, 1904, inclusive, the following British ships will have been completed and passed into the fleet reserve: Six battleships, 9 armored cruisers, 1 second-class cruiser, 2 sloops, 3 submarines, 11 destroyers, 8 torpedo-boats, 1 repairing ship and 1 surveying vessel (purchased). On April 1, 1904, there will be under construction: Eight battleships, 13 armored cruisers, 1 second-class cruiser, 4 third-class cruisers, 8 scouts, 23 destroyers, 11 submarines, 1 river gunboat and a new Admiralty yacht. It is expected that between April 1, 1904, and March 31, 1905, inclusive, the following ships will have been completed and passed into the fleet reserve: Three battleships, 5 armored cruisers, 1 second-class cruiser, 4 third-class cruisers, 8 destroyers, 10 submarines, 1 river gunboat and the new yacht. It is proposed to commence during the financial year 1904-5: Two battleships, 4 armored cruisers, 14 destroyers and 10 submarines. The purchase of the two battleships being built for Chili has modified the situation, and Parliament is asked to approve of the commencement of two new battleships instead of three, and of their commencement in the autumn instead of in April as proposed last year.

General Kuropatkin, appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian land forces in the Far East, was born in 1848. He went through the Turkestan campaign with General Kaufmann, and was authorized in 1875 to accompany the French troops during the suppression of a rising in North Africa. His most important service was as chief of the staff to Skobelev in the war with Turkey. He was wounded seriously at Plevna, and attained the rank of colonel. Afterwards he had command of the Brigade of Guards in Turkestan, and took part in Skobelev's campaign against the Tepe-Turkomans. He has since held the Trans-Caucasian command, and was appointed Minister of War in 1898. He is succeeded in that office by General Sakharoff, until recently chief of the general staff.

"On Monday evening," says the London Mail, "as a spare, short man, gray haired, and smartly dressed in civilian attire, stepped alertly from the main entrance of the War Office, the stalwart sentry drew himself to attention, and raised his rifle to the salute. The dapper little man, lifting his hand, acknowledged the salute and passed on into the street. That was the last good-bye of Lord Roberts to the War Office. No ostentation, no

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Among the documents recently published by the British Parliament is a report giving the number of courts-martial assembled to try enlisted men of the British Navy during the year 1902, and it makes an exceedingly creditable showing. The persons tried by those tribunals numbered 321, out of a total personnel of about 105,000, and of the 610 offenses charged 500 were against discipline, 172 being the striking or attempting to strike an officer. Seventy-two men were tried for behaving with contempt toward an officer, 50 for wilful disobedience and 62 for conduct to the prejudice of good order and naval discipline. There was no case of murder, forgery or perjury, but there were 101 cases of theft and embezzlement. This, we repeat, is an excellent showing for the British sailor, but if we turn to the list of summary punishments for the year the record is less inspiring. There were 56,275 summary punishments at home and 52,233 abroad—a total of 108,508.

There has been so much complaint from the enlisted men of the British Navy about the character of the cooking on board ship that the Admiralty has at last taken steps to obtain more satisfactory results. To this end three schools of cookery have been established in

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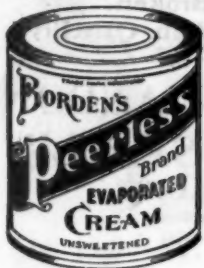
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which efforts will be made to train cooks for warships whose work will meet the demands of the men. The Admiralty is reluctant to increase the number of non-combatants on board warships, but the advocates of the new order of things point out that it would be better to make a slight increase in the non-combatant force than continue the present policy which is described as an active cause of discontent. The men demand fresh bread on shipboard, and experiments have been instituted on two ships to ascertain whether adequate baking facilities can be installed without encroaching on space required for other purposes. British navy officers of experience declare that there need be no trouble in making the desired changes if the Admiralty will only take hold of the matter with a little more spirit and energy than they have shown thus far.

During the Boer War sixteen typical ships, having a total tonnage of 86,533 and varying in tonnage between 8,835 and 3,264, carried 17,603 men and 1,620 horses to Cape Town. This was an average of 5,468 tons, 68 officers and 1,100 men, and 101 horses per ship. In 1882 a force of 19,148 men of all ranks with 5,908 horses was carried to Egypt from England in forty-seven steamers, with a total of 140,000 tons. For short voyages, such as the Japanese are making with their troops, less space is required. In all, England chartered for the transportation of troops to South Africa 139 ships, having an aggregate of 757,001 tons.

The English are meeting with great difficulties in their advance into Tibet and the obstinacy of the Tibetans is increasing correspondingly. The passes over which the British must proceed present extraordinary difficulties, especially at this season of the year. At 14,000 feet above the sea, the carrying of a pack is much more laborious than at normal altitudes, while the gradient may be one in three, with a temperature which no ordinary thermometer can record.

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  - (b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters Omaha, Neb.
  - (c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, Headquarters St. Paul, Minn.
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  - (a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Col. M. B. Hughes, 1st Cav., in temporary command. Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.
  - (b) The Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters Denver, Colo.
4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.
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5. The Philippines Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.  
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(b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters Iloilo, P.I.  
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4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.  
5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, G and M, at Fort Apache, Ariz.; A, B, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort Du Chene, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; I, Fort Grant, Ariz.  
6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.  
7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.  
8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.  
9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, C and D, Monterey, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.  
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.  
11th Cav.—Sailed from Manila, P.I., for San Francisco March 15 on the transport Sheridan. Address mail for the present to San Francisco, Cal. Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, have been assigned to Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, to Fort Riley, Kas.; I and K, to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and L and M, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.  
12th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
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14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
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4th. Jackson Bks., La.	32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.
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7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	37th. Ft. Washington, Md.
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11th. Key West Bks., Fla.	39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.	40th. Ft. Howard, Md.
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28th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	

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59th. San Juan, P.R.  
60th. Presidio, Cal.  
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
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64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.  
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## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.  
2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.  
3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; A and B, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.  
4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Flattsburg, N.Y.  
6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kan.  
7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, Fort Jay, New York; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K and L, Fort Niagara, N.Y.  
9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China, via San Francisco, A and D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.; C, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.  
10th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.  
11th Inf.—Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila March 15. The headquarters and two battalions will be at Fort Russell, Wyo.; two companies at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., and one company each at Fort Washakie, Wyo., and Fort Niobrara, Neb.  
12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.  
13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, D, K and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; C, and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Co. I, Fort Liscum, Alaska; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.  
14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Monterey, Cal.  
16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; K, Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.  
17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
18th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
19th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I and L, Fort Wright, Wash.; K and M, Fort Lawton, Wash.  
20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
21st Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.  
22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.  
25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, D, I, K, M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.; C and L, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.  
26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; C, Fort Bliss, Texas; E and F, Fort McIntosh, Texas; H, Eagle Pass, Texas; I, K, L, Fort Brown, Texas; G and M, Fort Ringgold, Texas.  
27th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; I, K, L and M, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.  
28th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.  
29th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will be relieved in April, 1904, and return to the United States.  
30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Root's, Ark.; G and H Fort Reno, O.T.  
Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.  
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## WITH THE GIN'RAIS.

The late Gen. John B. Gordon and Governor Chandler of Georgia, were together in a hotel in Atlanta recently when Governor Chandler asked the General if he had ever known of a witty darky. "Yes," said the General, "one. When Gen. Robert E. Lee was fighting Grant in 'the last day' an old darky, besieged headquarters with requests to see 'the Gin'ral.' He was turned away a dozen times. But one day he succeeded in reaching the guard immediately in front of General Lee's tent, and almost got into the tent itself before he was stopped. The altercation which followed was overheard by General Lee, who called out, 'Let that man come in!' Then into the tent came the fellow, a raw-boned, shambling, gray-headed, gaunt old darky, who scraped the ground with his foot and kept turning his hat around nervously in his hand.

"Well, where do you belong?" demanded General Lee.

"I b'longs to y'r company, Gin'ral," returned the darky.

"No, you don't," declared the General sharply. "Everybody in my company has been shot. How is it that you haven't been?"

"The darky scratched his head. Then from his twisted mouth came a confidential whisper, 'Well, yo' see, Gin'ral, its this way. I ain't been shot, 'caze when days a fight goin' on I always stays with the gin'rais.'—C.H.R., in March Lippincott's.

## THE MARINE REVIEW.

Col. Thomas W. Symons, U.S.A., discusses the enlargement of the Erie Canal in the Marine Review of Cleveland, O., of March 10. New York is to expend \$100,000,000 in the improvement of her canals. Colonel Symons urges that the General Government should expend one-twentieth of this sum, \$5,000,000, in making a 12-foot channel along the Hudson to Waterford, where the new large canal is to strike the Hudson, and in improving the Niagara River from Lake Erie to Tonawanda. Colonel Symons' article is accompanied by a handsome portrait of its author.

In the same number of the Review is an excellent likeness of Gen. Alex. Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., with a brief biography, in which the writer most truthfully says: "Gen. Alexander Mackenzie is one of the most delightful men that has ever lived. His character has a charm that is too intangible for words. He is less like a politician than any man who has held public office. There is no such thing as self-aggrandizement in him. It took him over twenty years to reach the rank of captain. He has done the day's work as each day dawned, and has chosen rather that office should seek him than that he should seek office. It is, therefore, an especially brilliant commentary on his ability that the office of brigadier general and chief of engineers of the War Department

should have been bestowed upon him without his ever having so much as lifted his little finger to get it. Alexander Mackenzie is one of nature's gentlemen, gentle yet firm, reserved and yet approachable, dignified without being ostentatious."

There is also a portrait and brief biography of Capt. John W. Collins, U.S.R. C.S. This issue of the Marine Review is the most elaborate that publication has ever issued, is a fitting-out number and is, in addition, devoted to a discussion of the shipping question in all its phases. Among the contributors upon this subject are the Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Senator William P. Frye, John McNeill, president of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, and Mr. Winthrop L. Marvin, author of "The History of the American Merchant Marine." Representative T. E. Burton of the House Committee of Rivers and Harbors, discusses the system of river and harbor improvements. The Panama Canal is exhaustively treated in an illustrated article. Detailed plans are published of the engines of the two latest United States battleships, Mississippi and Idaho. Detailed drawings are also published of a new revenue cutter for the Maine coast. The latest battleships, Mississippi and Idaho, are described at length by W. F. Sicard, Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department. A number of sectional drawings accompany the article. Reports are presented from every shipping and shipbuilding point, and there are more than ninety photographs and much other matter of interest.

## TOO LONG FOR THE SHIP.

During the Civil War there was an assistant surgeon in the Navy who was six feet four inches high who was serving on board the Penobscot which was but five feet eight inches between decks. The doctor's bunk was scant six feet in length, so that he was uncomfortable even in lying down. In bad weather, on the blockade, when the spray was breaking over the ship the doctor was deprived even of the comfort of uncoiling even on deck. After considering the matter thoroughly and remembering that long letters to the Department were not always read and not always considered, he wrote as follows: "Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec. of the Navy. "Sir:—Length of surgeon, six feet four; height of ward room, five feet eight.

"Respectfully,

E. C. VerMullen, Asst. Surg." The Department promptly detached him "until such time as the more suitable ship could be found for his assignment."

## INSPIRED BY A SHAM BATTLE.

Governor J. K. Vardaman of Mississippi said the other day:

"Lynching, war, prize fights—all these things seem to me barbarous and cruel. Yet I must admit that about war at least there is a fascination and a glamour.

"I once attended a sham battle, and even this sham battle seemed to me, as I looked on, to be a fine, romantic, inspiring

thing. I was following the troops about in a hack, and I remember how impatient I would grow when, the ground becoming hilly, the driver would not drive me fast enough.

"Hurry up, man!" I would say. "We mustn't miss that flanking movement."

"And the driver would growl and touch his horse with the whip.

"Finally the bugles of the sham enemies gave the 'cease firing' call, and my driver, with a look of relief, pulled up and began to feed his horse from a nose bag. Suddenly, though, the 'advance' sounded, and off the troops started again at the double quick.

"But the driver made no attempt to interrupt his horse's meal and follow them. I, intoxicated with the glory and glamour of the sham battle, said to the man, to inspire him:

"Now, cabby, drive on. Imagine we are in a real war."

"All right," said the cabby; "and you imagine that me and the horse is shot."—New York Tribune.

The second paper of Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady's series of "Indian Fights and Fighters" which appears in the April Pearson's, describes the scene of action when the Sioux warriors flushed with their victory over Fetterman's little command, prepared to wipe out the garrison at Fort Phil Kearney. As a preliminary step they attacked a little coral established to protect its wood trains. This was guarded by a force of only thirty-one men, under Captain Powell. Against them charged three thousand Sioux warriors under Red Cloud, making in one afternoon six of the fiercest charges known in Indian warfare. Powell's men were, fortunately, well armed, and kept up such continuous and murderous fire that the Indians wavered and finally retreated. A rescue party of one hundred men from the fort appeared just at this juncture and escorted the little band back to the garrison. "Powell," it is added, "modestly estimated that he had killed sixty-seven Indians and wounded one hundred and twenty. Most of his men believed the Indian loss to have been between three hundred and four hundred, but it was not until a year after the battle that the real facts were ascertained from the Indians themselves. The loss in killed and wounded in the engagement on the part of the Indians was one thousand one hundred and thirty-seven! In other words, each of the defenders had accounted for at least thirty-six of the Indians! As Colonel Dodge justly says, the account reads like a story of Cortez!"

The E. A. Armstrong Company of Chicago, well known throughout the Service for many years, announce their removal to 315-321 Wabash avenue, where they will be glad to see their old customers and many new ones.

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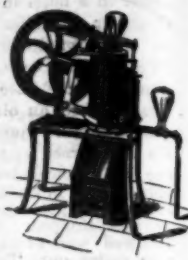


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